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9 Attorneys for Plaintiff
WESTLAKE SERVICES, LLC d/b/a
WESTLAKE FINANCIAL SERVICES

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION**

14 WESTLAKE SERVICES, LLC d/b/a
15 WESTLAKE FINANCIAL SERVICES;
and NOWCOM CORPORATION,

16 || Plaintiffs.

17 | vs.

18 CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION.

Defendant

Case No. 2:15-cv-07490 SJO (MRWx)

**DECLARATION OF RAY S. SEILIE
IN SUPPORT OF WESTLAKE
FINANCIAL SERVICES' (1) MOTION
FOR REVIEW OF MAGISTRATE
ORDER RE DISCOVERY MOTIONS;
AND (2) MOTION FOR LEAVE TO
FILE SECOND AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

Honorable S. James Otero

Complaint Filed: September 24, 2015

DECLARATION OF RAY S. SEILIE

I, Ray S. Seilie, declare as follows:

3 1. I am an active member of the Bar of the State of California and an Associate
4 with Bird, Marella, Boxer, Wolpert, Nessim, Drooks, Lincenberg & Rhow, A Professional
5 Corporation, attorneys of record for Plaintiff WESTLAKE SERVICES, LLC d/b/a
6 WESTLAKE FINANCIAL SERVICES in this action. I make this declaration in support
7 of Westlake Financial Services' concurrently-filed (1) Motion For Review Of Magistrate
8 Order Re Discovery Motions; and (2) Motion For Leave To File Second Amended
9 Complaint. Except for those matters stated on information and belief, I make this
10 declaration based upon personal knowledge and, if called upon to do so, I could and would
11 so testify.

12 2. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of a document
13 produced by CAC, Bates stamped CAC_00199166-9167.

14 3. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of this Court's Order
15 Granting Plaintiff's Motion to Voluntarily Dismiss with Prejudice in the terminated action
16 *Credit Acceptance Corp. v. Westlake Services, LLC, et al.*, No. CV 13-01523 SJO
17 (MRWx) (the "Patent Infringement Action") (Dkt. No. 109).

18 4. Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of the Declaration of
19 Kevin J. Minnick in support of Credit Acceptance’s Notice of Motion and Motion to
20 Voluntarily Dismiss with Prejudice in the Patent Infringement Action (Dkt No. 99-1).

21 5. Attached hereto as Exhibit D is a true and correct copy of the Complaint in
22 the Patent Infringement Action (Dkt. No. 1).

23 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America
24 that the foregoing is true and correct, and that I executed this declaration on April 10,
25 2017, at Los Angeles, California.

/s/ Rav S. Seilie
Ray S. Seilie

Exhibit A

From: Karan Beaty

Sent: Wednesday, August 02, 2000 9:07 AM

To: Jeff Gruden; Mark Stanton; Sharon Hutson; Natalya Dubinsky; Rajeev Mowva; Heather Esser; Jennifer Yoon; Jaehee Ahn; Thelma Brown; Ubee Kwon; Eric Malzahn; Jeff Brock; Dave Simmet; Dan Ulatowski

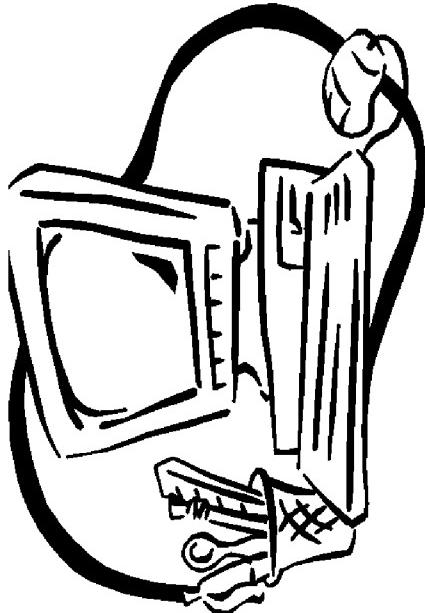
CC: Brett Roberts

Subject: CAPS celebration.ppt

Attachments: CAPS celebration.ppt

Correction Date, the Caps Celebration will be held on Monday **August 14th**.

You are Invited to Celebrate our Successful CAPS Launch



When: August 12th at 6:00 p.m.

Where: Roma Café, 3401 Riopelle, Detroit
(313-831-5940)

What: All the Italian Food you can eat (except for Brock)

Who: CAPS Team (please RSVP to Karan Beaty)

Directions: 696 to 75 South, Exit Mack turn Left, go to Russell turn Right, go 2 blocks to Earskine turn Left on Riopelle, Restaurant will Be up one block on the Left.

Exhibit B

JS-6

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

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CASE NO.: CV 13-01523 SJO (MRWx)**DATE: August 24, 2015****TITLE: Credit Acceptance Corp. v. Westlake Services, LLC, et al.****PRESENT: THE HONORABLE S. JAMES OTERO, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

Victor Paul Cruz	Not Present
Courtroom Clerk	Court Reporter

COUNSEL PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFF: COUNSEL PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

Not Present	Not Present
-------------	-------------

PROCEEDINGS (in chambers): ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO VOLUNTARILY DISMISS WITH PREJUDICE AND DENYING DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SECOND AMENDED ANSWER AND COUNTERCLAIMS [Docket Nos. 99, 104]

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff Credit Acceptance Corp.'s ("Plaintiff") Motion to Voluntarily Dismiss with Prejudice ("Motion to Dismiss" or "Plaintiff's Motion"), filed June 23, 2015, and on Defendants Westlake Services, LLC d/b/a Westlake Financial Services ("Westlake"), Nowcom Corp. ("Nowcom"), Hankey Group, and Don R. Hankey's ("Hankey") (collectively, "Defendants") Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Answer and Counterclaims ("Motion for Leave" or "Defendants' Motion"), filed July 20, 2015. Defendants filed an Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion on July 20, 2015, to which Plaintiff replied on July 27, 2015. Plaintiff filed an Opposition to Defendants' Motion on August 10, 2015, to which Defendants replied on August 17, 2015. The Court found these matters suitable for disposition without oral argument and vacated the hearings set for July 27, 2015, and August 31, 2015. For the following reasons, the Court **GRANTS** Plaintiff's Motion and **DENIES** Defendants' Motion.

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff's Complaint, filed March 4, 2013, alleges infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,950,807 ("'807 Patent"). (Compl. ¶¶ 25-31, ECF No. 1.) On May 6, 2013, Westlake, Nowcom, and Hankey filed an Answer and Counterclaim. (ECF No. 28.) On May 28, 2013, the Court held a scheduling conference and set key dates for the case, including the Markman Hearing on March 10, 2014; the final day for the Court to hear motions on July 14, 2014; and the first day of trial on August 19, 2014. (Mins. of Scheduling Conf., ECF No. 46.) All Defendants filed a First Amended Answer and Counterclaim on June 11, 2013 (see generally First Amended Answer ("FAA"), ECF No. 49), to which Plaintiff responded on June 28, 2013 (ECF No. 54).

On October 11, 2013, Westlake filed a "covered business method" ("CBM") petition with the Patent Trial and Appeal Board ("PTAB") seeking review of the '807 Patent. (Order Granting Moving Def.'s Mot. & Staying Case ("Order Staying Case") 2, ECF No. 67.) In this petition, Westlake argued that all claims in the '807 Patent are invalid under 35 U.S.C § 101 (patentable subject matter); § 112

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

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CASE NO.: CV 13-01523 SJO (MRWx)**DATE: August 24, 2015**

¶ 1 (written description); and § 112 ¶ 2 (definiteness). (Order Staying Case 2). On November 15, 2013, Westlake, Nowcom, and Hankey filed a motion seeking to stay all proceedings in the case pending the outcome of Westlake's CBM Petition. (See Mot. to Stay Case Pending CBM Review ("Motion to Stay"), ECF No. 58.) On December 30, 2013, the Court granted this motion and stayed the action "pending resolution of the post-grant review proceedings for the '807 Patent under the Transitional Program for CBM Patents." (Order Granting Moving Def.'s Mot. & Staying Case ("Order Staying Case") 8, ECF No. 67.)

On March 31, 2014, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board ("PTAB") held that Defendant Westlake Services, LLC d/b/a Westlake Financial Services ("Westlake") had established that it would more likely than not prevail in establishing the unpatentability of claims 1-9, 13, and 34-42 of the '807 Patent. (Mot. to Lift Stay ("Motion to Lift Stay"), ECF No. 70, Ex. 1 ("PTAB Decision"), at 33, ECF No. 70-1.) However, the PTAB declined to institute review on claims 10-12 and 14-33 of the '807 Patent because Westlake had not established that it was more likely than not to prevail in establishing the unpatentability of these claims. (PTAB Decision 22.) On May 12, 2014, Plaintiff Credit Acceptance Corp. ("Plaintiff") filed a motion seeking to lift the stay. Plaintiff stated that "[s]hould the Court lift the stay as a result of this motion, [Plaintiff] will promptly seek permission to amend its infringement contentions and limit its claim to only claims not currently under review by the PTAB." (Mot. to Lift Stay 1 n.1.)

On June 16, 2014, the Court issued a minute order denying without prejudice Plaintiff's Motion to Lift Stay, reasoning that it was "prudent to wait until the Supreme Court releases its decision in *Alice Corp.* before making a final decision on Plaintiff's Motion." (Order Denying Mot. to Lift Stay, ECF No. 80.) The Court conditioned its denial without prejudice on Westlake's filing of a request for reconsideration to the PTAB within seven days of the release of the *Alice Corp.* decision.

On June 19, 2014, the Supreme Court issued its decision in *Alice Corp. Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank Int'l*, 134 S. Ct. 2347 (2014). On June 27, 2014, Defendants filed a response to the Court's Order Denying the Motion to Lift Stay stating that on June 25, 2014, the PTAB had denied Westlake's request to file a Motion for Rehearing of the PTAB's decision not to institute review of claims 10-12 and 14-33 of the '807 Patent. (Response to Order Denying Mot. to Lift Stay ("Defendants' First Submission"), ECF No. 81; see also Def.'s Second Submission in Response to Pl.'s Mot. to Lift Stay ("Defendants' Second Submission"), Ex. 2 ("PTAB Request for Rehearing Denial"), ECF No. 83.) However, Defendants stated that Westlake planned to file a second CBM petition for claims 10-12 and 14-22 of the '807 Patent seeking review on § 101 grounds under *Alice Corp.* and § 112 grounds under *Nautilus, Inc. v. Biosig Instrum., Inc.*, 134 S. Ct. 896 (2014). (Defs.' First Submission 2.) Lastly, Defendants argued that "the stay in the district court litigation should remain in place." (Defs.' First Submission 5.)

On June 30, 2014, Plaintiff filed a motion asking the Court to reconsider its previous order denying without prejudice Plaintiff's Motion to Lift Stay. The Court agreed to wait up to 6 months for another CBM petition to be decided and declined to lift the stay. (Order Denying Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration 5, ECF No. 88.)

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

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CASE NO.: CV 13-01523 SJO (MRWx)**DATE: August 24, 2015**

On August 15, 2014, Defendant Westlake filed a new CBM petition, case number CBM2014-00176. On February 9, 2015, the PTAB decided to institute CBM review. Westlake's reply in the CBM proceeding is due July 7, 2015, and a final hearing is set for September 10, 2015.

On July 2, 2015, the court issued an order granting limited relief from the stay to allow consideration of these motions. (Order, ECF No. 102.)

II. DISCUSSION

A. Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Answer

Defendants seek to amend their answer to add counterclaims for violation of section 2 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 2) (sham litigation and attempted monopolization), for declaratory judgment of invalidity and unenforceability of the '807 Patent, false marking, and unfair competition under California Business and Professions Code Section 17200. "The general rule is that amendment of pleadings is to be permitted unless the opposing party makes a showing of undue delay, bad faith, undue prejudice, or futility of amendment on the part of the moving party." *Hip Hop Bev. Corp. v. R/I/C*, 220 F.R.D. 614, 620 (C.D. Cal. 2003) (citing *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182, 83 S.Ct. 227, 9 L.Ed. 2d 222 (1962)); see also *Leadsinger, Inc. v. BMG Music Publ.*, 512 F.3d 522, 532 (9th Cir. 2008).

Plaintiff responds that leave to amend should not be granted because, among other reasons, there has been undue delay. According to Plaintiff, Defendants have known the facts underlying the proposed claims since 2013, including the *ZoomLot* reference which Defendants now claim should have been disclosed to the Patent Office during prosecution. (Opp'n 7.) Plaintiff also argues that Defendants' purported harm could have been mitigated by raising the counterclaims sooner, yet Defendants opposed a lift of the stay on multiple occasions.

The Ninth Circuit has held that the "undue delay" factor in the amendment analysis refers to whether the party filing the motion for leave to amend "unduly delayed in filing their motion." *Jackson v. Bank of Haw.*, 902 F.2d 1385, 1388 (9th Cir. 1990) (citation omitted). The relevant inquiry is whether "the moving party knew or should have known the facts and theories raised by the amendment in the original pleading." *AmerisourceBergen Corp. v. Dialysisist W., Inc.*, 465 F.3d 946, 953 (9th Cir. 2006) (citations omitted). The Ninth Circuit has explained that "late amendments to assert new theories are not reviewed favorably when the facts and the theory have been known to the party seeking amendment since the inception of the cause of action." *Acri v. Int'l Ass'n of Machinists & Aerospace Workers*, 781 F.2d 1393, 1398 (9th Cir. 1986). The Court agrees with Plaintiff that there is no reason these new claims should be added to the case two and a half years after the case was filed, especially when the motion to amend was brought only immediately after Plaintiff attempted to voluntarily dismiss the case with prejudice. Plaintiff has shown that Defendants have known relevant facts since 2013, yet have not attempted to amend their counterclaims.

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

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CASE NO.: CV 13-01523 SJO (MRWx)**DATE: August 24, 2015**

To the extent Defendants wish to bring antitrust claims or other new claims, such claims could be brought in a newly filed suit. The resolution of these claims is not necessary to resolve this patent infringement action, which as discussed below has already been substantially resolved by way of a covenant not to sue. Accordingly, Defendants' Motion is **DENIED**.

B. Motion to Voluntarily Dismiss

Plaintiff seeks to voluntarily dismiss its complaint with prejudice. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 41(a)(2), an action may be dismissed at the plaintiff's request by court order on terms that the court considers proper. Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2). "The purpose of [Rule 41(a)(2)] is to permit a plaintiff to dismiss an action without prejudice so long as the defendant will not be prejudiced or unfairly affected by dismissal." *Stevedoring Servs. of Am. v. Armilla Int'l B.V.*, 889 F.2d 919, 921 (9th Cir. 1989) (citations omitted).

Plaintiff has provided a covenant not to sue Defendants for infringement of any claim of U.S. Patent No. 6,950,807. (Mot. 3.) However, Defendants opposed Plaintiff's motion, stating that they still wish to pursue their claims of inequitable conduct and for attorneys' fees, and further stating that they wished to amend their counterclaims as described in the Motion for Leave. Defendants argue that Plaintiff's voluntary dismissal will not end this case because of Defendants' counterclaims and because Plaintiff's covenant not to sue is inadequate. Plaintiff responds that Defendants have no valid pending counterclaims and that the covenant not to sue divests this Court of jurisdiction.

1. Covenant Not to Sue

"Whether a covenant not to sue will divest the trial court of jurisdiction depends on what is covered by the covenant." *Revolution Eyewear, Inc. v. Aspex Eyewear, Inc.*, 556 F.3d 1294, 1297 (Fed. Cir. 2009). Here, Defendants argue that Plaintiff's covenant is insufficient because it does not cover some of Westlake's related entities that may potentially use or develop allegedly infringing products, because the covenant does not cover Westlake's customers that may use allegedly infringing products and demand indemnification, and because the covenant does not expressly state that it is irrevocable or unconditional. (Opp'n 14.)

Plaintiff has made clear that its covenant is not limited in time or scope, but is intended to cover past, current, and future production and sales of all of Westlake's current and past products and activities. As for the possibility of future products being developed by Westlake entities, "the residual possibility of a future infringement suit based on future acts is simply too speculative." *Revolution Eyewear*, 556 F.3d at 1298 (quoting *Benitec Australia, Ltd. v. Nucleonics, Inc.*, 495 F.3d 1340, 1346 (Fed. Cir. 2007)) (drawing a distinction between potential future products, which do not create an actual case or controversy, and future sales of the same product as previously sold, which do create an actual case or controversy). Plaintiff has also made clear that "[t]he promise is unconditional." (Reply 4.)

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

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CASE NO.: CV 13-01523 SJO (MRWx)**DATE: August 24, 2015**

The remaining issue is whether the covenant is sufficient even though it does not cover Westlake's customers. Defendants cite *SanDisk Corp. v. Mobile Media Ideas LLC*, No. C 11-00597 CW, 2011 WL 1990662 (N.D. Cal. May 23, 2011), which held that a covenant not to sue did not end the controversy because it did not eliminate all uncertainty for the alleged infringer's customers who demanded indemnification. Here, however, Defendants do not allege that there are litigation threats against their customers or that their customers have demanded indemnification. Facts regarding litigation threats against an accused infringer's customers or demands for indemnification are "essential allegations" if the accused infringer wishes to show that an actual case or controversy remains. *FedEx Corporate Servs., Inc. v. Eclipse IP LLC*, 15 F. Supp. 3d 1346, 1350 (N.D. Ga. 2013). Thus, Defendants have not shown that deficiencies in the covenant not to sue cause an actual case or controversy to exist.

2. Counterclaims

Defendants' current counterclaims are for declaratory judgment of non-infringement, invalidity, and unenforceability of the '807 Patent. (Answer ¶¶ 9-23, ECF No. 54.) Defendants now have a guarantee that they will not be subject to suit under the '807 Patent. Thus, because there is no longer an actual case or controversy, the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate the non-infringement and invalidity counterclaims. However, the parties dispute whether the Court retains jurisdiction over the counterclaim for declaratory judgment of unenforceability.

In *Monsanto Co. v. Bayer Bioscience N.V.*, 514 F.3d 1229, 1242 (Fed. Cir. 2008), the Federal Circuit held that a covenant not to sue did not strip a district court of jurisdiction over a claim for declaratory judgment of unenforceability because the district court retained independent jurisdiction over a request for attorney fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285. "A district court may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party in a patent infringement case where the conduct of a party is deemed to be 'exceptional' . . . The prevailing party may prove the existence of an exceptional case by showing: inequitable conduct before the PTO . . ." *Brasseler, U.S.A. I, L.P. v. Stryker Sales Corp.*, 267 F.3d 1370, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (citations omitted). Thus, a "district court's jurisdiction to rule on attorney fees encompass[es] the jurisdiction to make findings of inequitable conduct regarding [the withdrawn] patents." *Monsanto*, 514 F.3d at 1242 (citation omitted). Once a patent is found to have been obtained by inequitable conduct, the Federal Circuit "has long held that the unenforceability of a patent follows automatically . . ." *Id.* at 1243. Having "jurisdiction to decide whether a patent was obtained through inequitable conduct necessarily includes the jurisdiction to declare a patent unenforceable as a result of that inequitable conduct." *Id.* For this reason, this Court previously held that it retained jurisdiction over a claim for declaratory judgment of unenforceability despite a covenant not to sue. *U.S. Rubber Recycling, Inc. v. Encore Int'l, Inc.*, No. CV 09-09516 SJO (OPx), 2011 WL 311014, at *8 (C.D. Cal. Jan 7, 2011). Defendants argue that because they intend to show inequitable conduct in their attorneys' fees motion, the Court retains jurisdiction over their unenforceability counterclaim.

Plaintiff responds that Defendants do not in fact have a pending counterclaim for inequitable conduct. The Answer does not mention the words "inequitable conduct" and does not explain why Defendants claim the '807 Patent is unenforceable. (See Answer ¶¶ 19-23.) Rule 9(b) states that

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
#4501
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

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CASE NO.: CV 13-01523 SJO (MRWx)**DATE: August 24, 2015**

"[i]n alleging fraud or mistake, a party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake." Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). Allegations of "inequitable conduct . . . must be pled with particularity under Rule 9(b)." *Exegen Corp. v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 575 F.3d 1312, 1326 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (citation omitted). In *U.S. Rubber Recycling*, the Complaint had detailed allegations of inequitable conduct. See *U.S. Rubber Recycling*, Complaint ¶¶ 36-61, 87-93, ECF No. 1 (Dec. 29, 2009). The instant case is distinguishable from *U.S. Rubber Recycling* because the Answer does not even mention inequitable conduct, let alone state a case for inequitable conduct with particularity. Thus, if an attorneys' fees motion is filed after dismissal, the Court need not retain jurisdiction over Defendants' counterclaim. Of course, the Court retains jurisdiction to adjudicate the fees motion. "[D]ismissal with prejudice, based on the covenant and granted pursuant to the district court's discretion under Rule 41(a)(2), has the necessary judicial imprimatur to constitute a judicially sanctioned change in the legal relationship of the parties, such that the district court properly could entertain [a] fee claim under 35 U.S.C. § 285." *Highway Equip. Co. v. FECO, Ltd.*, 469 F.3d 1027, 1035 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (citations omitted). Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion to Voluntarily Dismiss with Prejudice is **GRANTED**.

III. RULING

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's Motion to Voluntarily Dismiss with Prejudice is **GRANTED**, and Defendants' Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Answer and Counterclaims is **DENIED**. Plaintiff's Complaint is **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**. Defendants' counterclaims are **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. This matter shall close.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Exhibit C

1 KEVIN J. MINNICK (SBN 269620)
kevin.minnick@skadden.com
2 SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM LLP
300 South Grand Avenue
3 Los Angeles, California 90071-3144
Telephone: (213) 687-5000
4 Facsimile: (213) 687-5600

5 P. ANTHONY SAMMI (admitted pro hac vice)
Anthony.Sammi@skadden.com

6 JAMES Y. PAK (admitted pro hac vice)
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7 James.pak@skadden.com
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8 New York, New York 10036-6522
Telephone: (212) 735-3000
9 Facsimile: (212) 735-2000

10 Attorneys for Plaintiff
CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

14 CREDIT ACCEPTANCE
15 CORPORATION,
16 Plaintiff,
17 v.
18 WESTLAKE SERVICES, LLC D/B/A
19 WESTLAKE FINANCIAL SERVICES,
HANKEY GROUP, and DON R.
20 HANKEY,
Defendants } CASE NO.: 13-cv-01523-SJO-MRNx
} DECLARATION OF KEVIN J.
MINNICK IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION
AND MOTION TO VOLUNTARILY
DISMISS WITH PREJUDICE
} Date: July 27, 2015
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Courtroom: 1
Judge: Hon. S. James Otero

21
22 WESTLAKE SERVICES, LLC d/b/a
WESTLAKE FINANCIAL SERVICES
NOWCOM CORPORATION.

24 Counter-claimants,

25 v.
26 CREDIT ACCEPTANCE
CORPORATION

27 Counter-defendant

DECLARATION OF KEVIN J. MINNICK

2 I, Kevin J. Minnick, declare as follows:

3 1. I am an associate with the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher &
4 Flom LLP. I am admitted to practice before the courts of the State of California and
5 this Court. I submit this declaration in support of the Plaintiff's Motion To
6 Voluntarily Dismiss With Prejudice (the "Motion"). I make this declaration based
7 upon my personal knowledge of the facts stated herein, and if called to testify, could
8 and would testify competently hereto.

9 2. The parties met and conferred about the relief Plaintiff seeks in the
10 Motion on June 16, 2015. Although the proposed dismissal is with prejudice, would
11 operate as a resolution of the case on the merits in Defendants' favor, and is
12 accompanied by a covenant not to sue, Defendants' counsel indicated that
13 Defendants will oppose the Motion.

14 3. Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of an email chain
15 from P. Anthony Sammi to Ellen Wang and John van Loben Sels, dated June 12,
16 2015, which attached a draft proposed order granting the Motion.

17 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and
18 the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

19|| Executed on June 23, 2015 at Los Angeles, California.

s/ Kevin J. Minnick
Kevin J. Minnick

Exhibit 1

From: Sammi, P. Anthony (NYC)
Sent: Friday, June 12, 2015 11:07 AM
To: 'Ellen Wang'; John van Loben Sels
Cc: Pak, James Y (PAL); Voorhees, Kristen (NYC); Jennie Chen; Minnick, Kevin J (LAC)
Subject: Credit Acceptance Corp. v. Westlake Services, LLC
Attachments: Credit Acceptance v Westlake - Proposed Order.docx

Retention: Sent Item

John,

We will be moving to voluntarily dismiss with prejudice the pending district court litigation. I am attaching a form of the proposed order we would be filing. Please let us know your availability for a call on Monday so that we can confer on this motion.

Regards,

Tony

P. Anthony Sammi
Partner
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP
Four Times Square | New York | 10036-6522
T: 212.735.2307 | F: 917.777.2307
anthony.sammi@skadden.com

Exhibit 1
Page 2

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

13 CREDIT ACCEPTANCE
14 CORPORATION,
15 Plaintiff,
16 v.
17 WESTLAKE SERVICES, LLC D/B/A
18 WESTLAKE FINANCIAL SERVICES,
19 NOWCOM CORPORATION,
20 HANKEY GROUP, and DON R.
21 HANKEY,
22 Defendants.
23
24 WESTLAKE SERVICES, LLC d/b/a
25 WESTLAKE FINANCIAL SERVICES,
26 NOWCOM CORPORATION,
Counter-claimants,
v.
CREDIT ACCEPTANCE
CORPORATION,
Counter-defendant
CASE NO.: 13-cv-01523-SJO-MRNx
[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO
VOLUNTARILY DISMISS WITH
PREJUDICE
Date: June __, 2015
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Courtroom: 1
Judge: Hon. S. James Otero

Exhibit 1

[PROPOSED] ORDER

WHEREAS, Plaintiff Credit Acceptance Corporation's Motion to Voluntarily Dismiss With Prejudice Defendants Westlake Services, LLC d/b/a Westlake Financial Services, Nowcom Corporation, Hankey Group, and Don R. Hankey (the "Motion") was heard in this Court on June [XX], 2015 at 10:00 a.m., notice having been duly given.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff covenants and agrees that neither Plaintiff, nor any of its successors or assigns, will bring suit for or otherwise assert against Defendants Westlake Services, LLC d/b/a Westlake Financial Services, Nowcom Corporation, Hankey Group, and Don R. Hankey, a claim for infringement (whether directly or indirectly) of any claim of U.S. Patent No. 6,950,807;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT: after considering the pleadings, papers and accompanying documents, the arguments of counsel, all other matters presented to the Court, and good cause appearing therefor, the Motion is GRANTED pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2) as follows:

1. Plaintiff Credit Acceptance's First Cause of Action for Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,950,807 is hereby dismissed with prejudice as to all Defendants; and

2. Counterclaimants Westlake Services, LLC d/b/a Westlake Financial Services and Nowcom Corporation's Counterclaims for Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement, Declaratory Judgment of Non-Invalidity [sic], and Declaratory Judgment of Unenforceability are hereby dismissed with prejudice due to mootness and lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED:

S. James Otero
United States District Court Judge Exhibit 1
Page 4

Exhibit D

1 HARRIET S. POSNER (SBN 116097)
2 Harriet.Posner@skadden.com
3 SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM LLP
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17 CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
19 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
20 WESTERN DIVISION

21 CREDIT ACCEPTANCE
22 CORPORATION,

23 Plaintiff,

24 v.

25 WESTLAKE SERVICES, LLC
26 d/b/a WESTLAKE FINANCIAL
27 SERVICES; NOWCOM
28 CORPORATION; HANKEY
GROUP; and DON R. HANKEY,

Defendants.

Case No. CV 13-01523 SJD (MRWx)

COMPLAINT FOR INFRINGEMENT
OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,950,807

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

13 MAR -4 PM 1:20
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

FILED

1 Pursuant to the Court's jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338,
2 1391, and 1400, Plaintiff CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION files its
3 Complaint against Defendants WESTLAKE SERVICES, LLC (d/b/a WESTLAKE
4 FINANCIAL SERVICES), NOWCOM CORPORATION, HANKEY GROUP and
5 DON R. HANKEY, alleging as follows:

6 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

7 1. This action seeks legal and equitable relief against Defendants'
8 unlawful infringement of Plaintiff's U.S. Patent No. 6,950,807.

9 **THE PARTIES**

10 2. CREDIT ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION ("CAC") is a corporation
11 organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, with its principal
12 place of business at 25505 West Twelve Mile Road, Southfield, Michigan 48034.
13 CAC is an indirect automobile finance company dedicated to providing financing to
14 individuals with low or poor ("subprime") credit.

15 3. Upon information and belief, WESTLAKE SERVICES, LLC, d/b/a
16 WESTLAKE FINANCIAL SERVICES ("Westlake") is a corporation organized and
17 existing under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business
18 at 4751 Wilshire Blvd. Ste. 100, Los Angeles, California 90010. Upon information
19 and belief, Westlake is a privately held finance company that acquires and services
20 automotive retail installment contracts through an online lending platform.

21 4. Upon information and belief, NOWCOM CORPORATION
22 ("Nowcom") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of
23 California, with a principal place of business at 4751 Wilshire Blvd Ste. 115, Los
24 Angeles, California 90010. Upon information and belief, Nowcom is a privately
25 held company that provides technology to Defendant Hankey Group and "is
26 responsible for all IT solutions for the Hankey Group of Companies." Upon
27 information and belief, Nowcom operates an online system that assists dealers in
28 managing sales, inventory, and financing.

1 5. Upon information and belief, HANKEY GROUP is an unincorporated
2 business association with headquarters at 4751 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 110, Los
3 Angeles, California 90010. Upon information and belief, Hankey Group consists of
4 nine sister companies that are controlled and operated as a single entity. Upon
5 information and belief, Hankey Group is formed by mutual consent for the purpose
6 of promoting the common enterprise and objective of increasing the wealth of its
7 members through activities in the automobile industry.

8 6. Upon information and belief, DON R. HANKEY directs, controls, and
9 owns a majority interest in various companies within Defendant Hankey Group.
10 Upon information and belief, Don R. Hankey is a principal of each of the companies
11 within Defendant Hankey Group.

Relationships Among The Parties

13 7. Upon information and belief, Defendants Nowcom and Westlake act on
14 the behalf of each other. For example, upon information and belief, Westlake
15 promotes, advertises, and provides representatives to demonstrate Nowcom's online
16 DealerCenter platform. Likewise, upon information and belief, Nowcom promotes
17 Westlake by, among other things, advertising Westlake on the Nowcom website.

18 8. Upon information and belief, Nowcom applied for a trademark for
19 "Hankey Group" in July of 2011.

20 9. Upon information and belief, Defendants Westlake and Nowcom are
21 sister companies within the Hankey Group. Upon information and belief, Hankey
22 Group, Nowcom, and Westlake do not observe corporate formalities and therefore,
23 fraud, injustice, and inequity would result if the Nowcom, Westlake, and Hankey
24 Group were recognized as separate and distinct legal entities.

25 10. Upon information and belief, Defendant Don R. Hankey ratified and is
26 the moving force behind the design, development, manufacture, and/or use of the
27 accused products by Defendants Hankey Group, Westlake and Nowcom. Upon
28 information and belief, Defendants Nowcom and Westlake are closely held

1 corporations that act under the direction and control of Defendants Hankey Group
2 and Don R. Hankey.

3 11. Upon information and belief, Defendant Don Hankey owns a majority
4 interest in various companies that make up Defendant Hankey Group, including
5 Defendants Westlake and Nowcom. Upon information and belief, Don R. Hankey is
6 and has been Chairman of the Board of Defendant Westlake and has previously been
7 the President of Defendant Westlake. Upon information and belief, Don R. Hankey
8 founded and currently serves as a Director of Defendant Nowcom. Upon
9 information and belief, Don Hankey owns a controlling interest in Nowcom.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11 12. This is an action for infringement of a United States patent pursuant to
12 35 U.S.C. § 271. The U.S. District Courts have exclusive subject matter jurisdiction
13 over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a), because this is a matter
14 arising under the United States patent statutes, 35 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.*

13. Upon information and belief, the Defendants have established minimum
14 contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over the Defendants
15 will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. In particular,
16 upon information and belief, Defendants reside in this district and have committed
17 such purposeful acts and/or transactions in the State of California that they
18 reasonably knew and/or expected that they could be sued in a California court as a
19 future consequence of such activity.

22 14. Upon information and belief, Defendants' reside and maintain their
23 headquarters in this district. In addition, upon information and belief, the Defendants
24 regularly conduct business in this judicial district and have committed substantial
25 acts of infringement in this district. Upon information and belief, Defendants have:
26 (i) made, used, sold and offered for sale an infringing product or service in this
27 judicial district; (ii) designed and manufactured components of an infringing product
28 or service in this judicial district; and (iii) advertised and marketed to consumers and

1 car dealers an infringing product or service in this district. Thus, upon information
2 and belief, personal jurisdiction exists and venue is proper in this Court pursuant to
3 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c), 1400(b) and California Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10.

4 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

5 15. CAC is a proven leader in subprime auto financing industry since 1972.
6 CAC provides innovative, nationwide services to car dealers, enabling them sell cars
7 to consumers regardless of their credit history. In particular, CAC equips dealers to
8 better serve low or poor credit consumers through its Credit Approval Processing
9 System (“CAPS”), a revolutionary lending and financing program that opens the car
10 market to additional consumers while broadening the customer base for dealers.

11 **Patent-in-Suit**

12 16. Recognizing the market-changing potential and economic value of
13 CAPS, CAC obtained a patent to protect the core components of the CAPS method
14 and systems. On September 27, 2005, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly
15 and legally issued United States Patent No. 6,950,807 (“’807 patent”), entitled
16 “System and Method for Providing Financing.” A true and correct copy of the ’807
17 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

18 17. CAC is currently the assignee of the ’807 patent, with the full rights to
19 enforce the ’807 patent and sue for damages by reason of infringement. CAC has
20 enjoyed these rights throughout the period of Defendants’ infringement.

21 **The Infringing Product/Services**

22 18. Upon information and belief, Defendants collaboratively make, use,
23 market, advertise, maintain, and/or license a lending platform called “Dealer
24 Center®.” Upon information and belief, Dealer Center is an online software
25 program “for assisting in processing of credit reports and loan approval in the
26 automobile industry.”

27 19. Upon information and belief, Defendants collaboratively make, use,
28 market, advertise, maintain, and/or license a lending platform called “Buy

1 Program™.” Upon information and belief the Buy Program is a software program
2 that allows dealers to “manually input a customer’s credit information . . . along with
3 the vehicle information” to get “a wide variety of on-the-spot loan approvals.”

4 20. Upon information and belief, the Dealer Center is integrated with
5 Westlake’s Buy Program™, and together, the Dealer Center and Buy Program
6 provide financing packages that calculate a dealer advance, front-end profit, and
7 back-end profit. Upon information and belief, the Dealer Center and Buy Program,
8 in conjunction with “Auto Structure All” tool, instruct dealers to insert customer and
9 inventory information, which the program then uses to calculate financial packages
10 for any vehicle in the dealer’s inventory.

11 21. Upon information and belief, Nowcom developed and maintains the
12 underlying software supporting the Buy Program, which is nominally offered by
13 Westlake. Upon information and belief, the Buy Program can only be accessed
14 through the Dealer Center platform.

15 22. Upon information and belief, Defendants collaboratively make, use,
16 market, advertise, maintain, and/or license an auto installment loan pooling and
17 portfolio service, called “Advanced Lending & Portfolio Services” (“ALPS”). Upon
18 information and belief, ALPS creates “[a]uto installment” “[p]ortfolio pools from
19 \$250,000 and up.” Upon information and belief, ALPS is nominally offered by
20 Defendant Westlake.

21 23. Upon information and belief, Defendants instruct and/or encourage
22 dealers to use infringing financing systems, including the Dealer Center and Buy
23 Program. Upon information and belief, Defendants market such systems to dealers
24 through their websites, in addition to providing training to dealerships. In addition,
25 upon information and belief, Defendants design, host, support, maintain, manage,
26 and/or service one or more component parts of infringing financing systems,
27 including the Dealer Center and Buy Program.

28 //

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,950,807)

24. CAC repeats and realleges every allegation set forth above.

4 25. Upon information and belief, and without authority, consent, right, or
5 license, Defendants have infringed and continue to infringe the '807 patent. Upon
6 information and belief, Defendants' infringing acts include, *inter alia*, the
7 manufacture, use, sale, importation and/or offer for sale of the Dealer Center, Buy
8 Program, Auto Structure All, ALPS and other auto financing methods and systems
9 claimed in the '807 patent, either as separate services, or as a single integrated
10 system of financing. Such conduct constitutes, at minimum, direct infringement of
11 the '807 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

12 26. Upon information and belief, and without authority, consent, right, or
13 license, Defendants have induced and continue to induce infringement of the '807
14 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants are prime movers in the chain of
15 events leading to infringement by marketing, instructing, and/or training customers
16 to practice and use the Dealer Center, Buy Program, Auto Structure All, ALPS and
17 other auto financing methods and systems claimed in the '807 patent, either as
18 separate services, or as a single integrated system of financing. Upon information
19 and belief, these activities constitute a specific intent to induce infringement.
20 Moreover, upon information and belief, the Defendants were aware of, or were
21 willfully blind to, the existence and infringement of the '807 patent.

22 27. Upon information and belief, and without authority, consent, right, or
23 license, Defendants have contributed and continue to contribute to infringement of
24 the '807 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants contribute to infringement
25 by designing, hosting, supporting, maintaining, managing, and/or servicing one or
26 more component parts of the Dealer Center, Buy Program, Auto Structure All, ALPS
27 and other auto financing methods and systems claimed in the '807 patent. Upon
28 information and belief, Defendants were aware of, or were willfully blind to, the

1 existence of the '807 patent. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants
2 knew that said component parts were intended for infringement and did not have
3 substantial non-infringing uses.

4 28. Defendants' conduct therefore constitutes, at minimum, indirect
5 infringement of the '807 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b)-(c).

6 29. Upon information and belief, Defendants' direct and indirect
7 infringement has directly and proximally caused damage to CAC. Defendants'
8 infringement entitles CAC to monetary relief in an amount which, by law, cannot be
9 less than a reasonable royalty, together with interests and costs fixed by this Court
10 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284.

11 30. Upon information and belief, the Defendants' infringement of the '807
12 patent is willful and deliberate. In particular, upon information and belief,
13 Defendants had knowledge of the Patent-in-Suit prior to infringement, either knew or
14 should have known their actions constituted infringement, and continued to infringe
15 despite an objectively high likelihood that their actions constitute infringement.
16 Such conduct constitutes, at minimum, willful infringement of the '807 patent,
17 justifying an award of treble damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284.

18 31. Upon information and belief, Defendants will continue their
19 infringement of the '807 patent unless enjoined by the Court. Defendants' infringing
20 conduct has caused CAC irreparable harm and will continue to cause such harm
21 without the issuance of an injunction.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

23 CAC respectfully requests that the Court find in its favor and against
24 Defendants, and that the Court grant Plaintiff the following relief:

25 A. For entry of judgment that the '870 patent has been and continues to be
26 directly and/or indirectly infringed by the Defendants, either literally or under the
27 doctrine of equivalents;

1 B. For a permanent injunction enjoining the aforesaid acts of infringement
2 by the Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, parent and
3 subsidiary entities, assigns and successors in interest, and those persons acting in
4 concert with them, including related individuals and entities, customers,
5 representatives, distributors, and dealers. In the alternative, if the Court finds that an
6 injunction is not warranted, Plaintiff requests an award of post judgment royalty to
7 compensate for future infringement;

8 C. For an accounting of all damages on such damages sustained by CAC as
9 the result of the acts of infringement by the Defendants;

10 D. For the award to CAC of damages so ascertained, together with
11 prejudgment interest as provided by law;

12 E. For entry of judgment that the Defendants' infringement is willful, and
13 for an award of trebled damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

14 F. For judgment that this case is exceptional, and for an award of all costs,
15 disbursements and attorneys' fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285; and,

16 G. For such other and further legal and/or equitable relief as the Court shall
17 deem just and proper.

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1 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

2 CAC demands trial of its claims by jury pursuant to Rule 38 of the
3 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and further to the extent authorized by law.

4

5 DATED: March 4, 2013

6 SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM LLP

7

8 By: Harriet S. Posner

9 Harriet S. Posner

10 Attorneys for Plaintiff

11 Credit Acceptance Corporation

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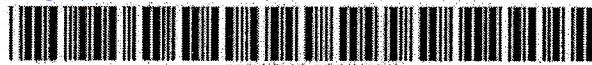
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EXHIBIT 1



US006950807B2

(12) United States Patent
Brock

(10) Patent No.: US 6,950,807 B2
(45) Date of Patent: Sep. 27, 2005

(54) SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING FINANCING

(75) Inventor: Jeffrey Michael Brock, Commerce Township, MI (US)

(73) Assignee: Credit Acceptance Corporation, Southfield, MI (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 566 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 10/037,055

(22) Filed: Dec. 31, 2001

(65) Prior Publication Data

US 2003/0126072 A1 Jul. 3, 2003

(51) Int. Cl. ? G06F 17/60

(52) U.S. Cl. 705/38, 705/35

(58) Field of Search 705/38, 39, 40, 705/35

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* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Lynda C. Jasmin

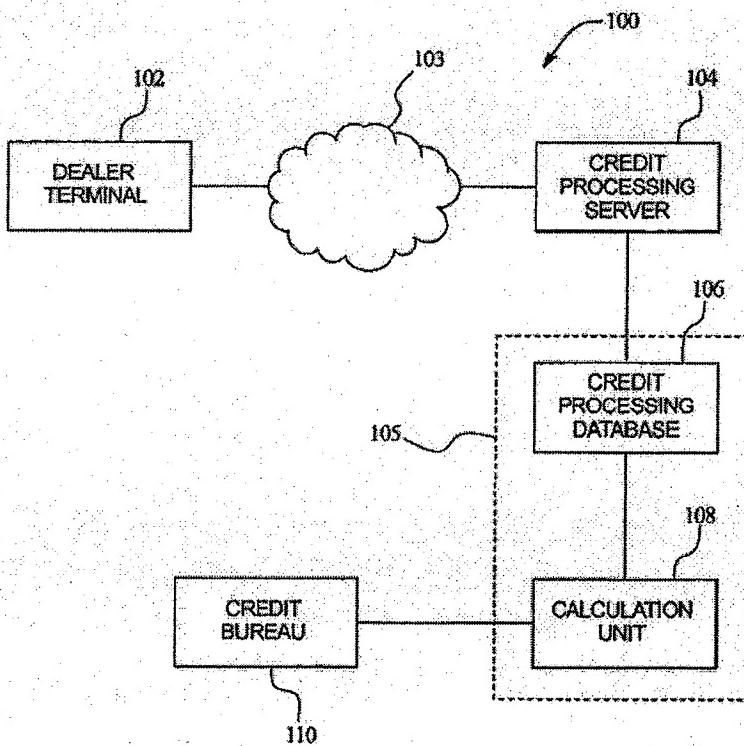
Assistant Examiner—Ronald Laneau

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Bell, Boyd & Lloyd LLC

(57) ABSTRACT

A method of providing financing is provided. The method provides financing for allowing a customer to purchase a product selected from an inventory of products maintained by a dealer. The method includes the steps of maintaining a database of the dealer's inventory, gathering information from the customer, calculating a credit score for the customer based at least in part on the information gathered from the customer, determining an advance amount to be paid to the dealer for each individual product in the dealer inventory in the event that that particular product is sold to the customer, calculating a front-end profit to be realized by the dealer for each individual product in the dealer inventory, and presenting a financing package to the dealer for each individual product in the dealer's inventory.

42 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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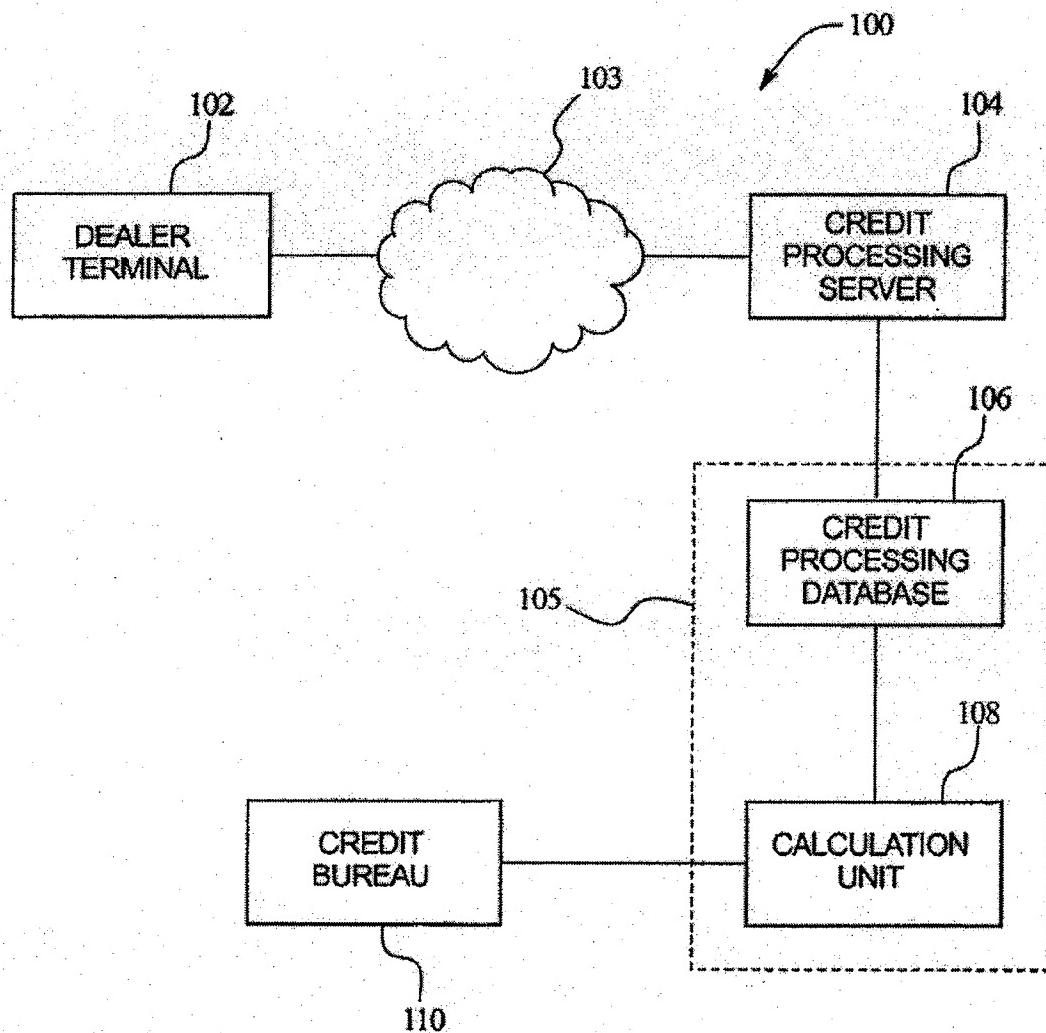


FIG. 1

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Vehicle Entry Form

Please enter the Stock #, Vin #, Purchase Date, Color and Mileage then click the "Continue to Add" Button.

Stock #	VIN	Purchase Date	Color	Mileage	Continue to Add	Clear Page
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Beige ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button"/>	<input type="button"/>

FIG. 2

U.S. Patent

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Vehicle Entry Form

Please make any necessary changes and then click the "Update Vehicle Info" button.

Stock #	BK0	Year	2001
VIN	4T1BG22K81U765204	Purchase Date	03-JUL-2001
Color	White	Mileage	12096
Available	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reset	<input type="button" value="Update Vehicle Info"/>
<input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Financed"/> <input type="button" value="Leased"/> <input type="button" value="Sold for Cash"/> <input type="button" value="Wholesale"/>			

FIG. 3

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Vehicle Inventory												
Stock #	Days in stock	Year	Make	Model	Color	Miles	Retail Clean	Retail Avg.	Whol. Clean	Whol. Avg.	Whol. Rough	Selling Price
PBZN1118	36	2001	DODGE	INTREPID	Beige	35,307	\$14,150	\$12,750	\$11,325	\$10,250	\$9,200	\$10,741.63
PBZN1129	36	2001	DODGE	NEON	Beige	17,685	\$11,750	\$10,525	\$9,350	\$8,500	\$7,500	\$6,975.00
1119UZ	36	2001	FORD	ESCORT	Beige	19,945	\$9,450	\$8,550	\$7,125	\$6,525	\$5,750	\$5,275
PBZN11043	36	2001	FORD	ESCORT	Beige	29,143	\$10,925	\$10,075	\$8,600	\$8,050	\$7,350	\$8,175
PBZ1026	38	2001	FORD	FOCUS	Beige	29,704	\$11,425	\$10,350	\$9,000	\$8,300	\$7,550	\$7,350
T358A	87	1996	Chevrolet	S10	Black	58,861	\$8,075	\$6,675	\$5,975	\$4,950	\$3,300	\$3,300
9454	92	1996	Chrysler	CIRRUS	Beige	85,336	\$7,350	\$5,925	\$5,225	\$4,225	\$3,375	\$3,375
2961	53	1996	DODGE	INTREPID	Orange	87,009	\$6,225	\$4,625	\$4,050	\$2,900	\$1,950	\$2,985.00
B9893RP	52	1996	EAGLE	TALON	Purple	90,373	\$7,725	\$6,275	\$5,625	\$4,625	\$3,400	\$4,870.01
A1200	8	1996	FORD	Light Duty	Red	95,000	\$11,650	\$10,225	\$8,975	\$7,925	\$7,200	\$5,300.00
XX1	163	1996	FORD	TAURUS	Beige	81,000	\$6,300	\$4,950	\$4,200	\$3,250	\$2,400	\$3,984.00

FIG. 4

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200
→

Please enter the following Maker information and then click the "Continue" Button.

Enter Maker Information

SSN <input type="text" value="202"/>	DOB <input type="text" value="208"/>	First Name <input type="text" value="206"/>	Last Name <input type="text" value="212"/>	Street Name <input type="text" value="214"/>	Street Type <input type="text" value="216"/>	PO. Box <input type="text" value="220"/>	City <input type="text" value="222"/>	Zip <input type="text" value="226"/>	Home Phone <input type="text" value="228"/>	Email address: <input type="text" value="230"/>
Residency Status <input type="text" value="240"/>	Owns <input checked="" type="checkbox" value="238"/>	Rent/Mortgage Pmt. <input type="text" value="242"/>	Cash Down Pmt. <input type="text" value="244"/>	Gross Trade-In <input type="text" value="246"/>	Value <input type="text" value="248"/>	Payoff for Trade-In <input type="text" value="250"/>	Net Trade-In Pmt. <input type="text" value="252"/>	Total Down Pmt. <input type="text" value="254"/>	Alternate Phone <input type="text" value="231"/>	
Salesperson <input type="text" value="232"/>	Enter time at Curr. Address <input type="text" value="236"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox" value="237"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox" value="238"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox" value="239"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox" value="240"/> 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox" value="241"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox" value="242"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox" value="243"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox" value="244"/> 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox" value="245"/> 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox" value="246"/> 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox" value="242"/> Owns <input type="text" value="243"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox" value="244"/> Pmt. <input type="text" value="245"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox" value="246"/> Gross Trade-In <input type="text" value="247"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox" value="248"/> Value <input type="text" value="249"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox" value="250"/> Payoff for Trade-In <input type="text" value="251"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox" value="252"/> Net Trade-In Pmt. <input type="text" value="253"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox" value="254"/> Total Down Pmt. <input type="text" value="255"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox" value="256"/> Continue <input type="button" value="257"/>

FIG. 5

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The diagram illustrates a user interface for managing a vehicle inventory. At the top, a table displays a list of vehicles with the following data:

CAV	16	1996	Cavalier	Blue	\$5625.00	53.3%	\$1820.81	\$3200.00	\$1689.31	\$180.77	\$211.17	24
A1202	13	1996	Cherokee	Red	\$8775.00	34.2%	\$4144.29	\$4250.00	\$2653.79	\$1088.59	\$267.60	39
B9895GT	57	1996	Cherokee	Blue	\$11950.00	25.1%	\$6775.74	\$7070.01	\$1274.73	\$1914.30	\$353.71	45
S454	97	1996	Cirrus	Beige	\$8925.00	33.6%	\$3021.66	\$6337.00	\$754.97	\$1839.77	\$289.04	36
AX2	55	1996	Continental	Black	\$12995.00	23.1%	\$4513.75	\$8500.00	\$1479.95	\$3646.09	\$408.15	42
9321	97	1996	Continental	Beige	\$11350.00	26.4%	\$4667.76	\$7600.00	\$427.24	\$2414.01	\$349.26	42

The table has several groups of columns bracketed and labeled:

- Group 302: CAV, 16, 1996, Cavalier, Blue
- Group 306: \$5625.00, 53.3%, \$1820.81
- Group 308: \$3200.00, \$1689.31, \$180.77
- Group 310: \$211.17, 24
- Group 312: Red
- Group 314: \$8775.00, 34.2%
- Group 316: \$4144.29, \$4250.00
- Group 318: \$2653.79, \$1088.59
- Group 320: \$1274.73, \$1914.30
- Group 322: \$353.71, \$267.60
- Group 324: \$353.71, \$267.60
- Group 330: \$1914.30, \$353.71
- Group 332: \$353.71, \$267.60
- Group 334: \$408.15, \$42

Below the table is a form with the following fields and controls:

- Select By: All Vehicles ▼
- Sort By: Year Model ▼
- Order: Descending ▾
- Go
- Enter Preferred Vehicle
- Add a Vehicle to Inventory

FIG. 6

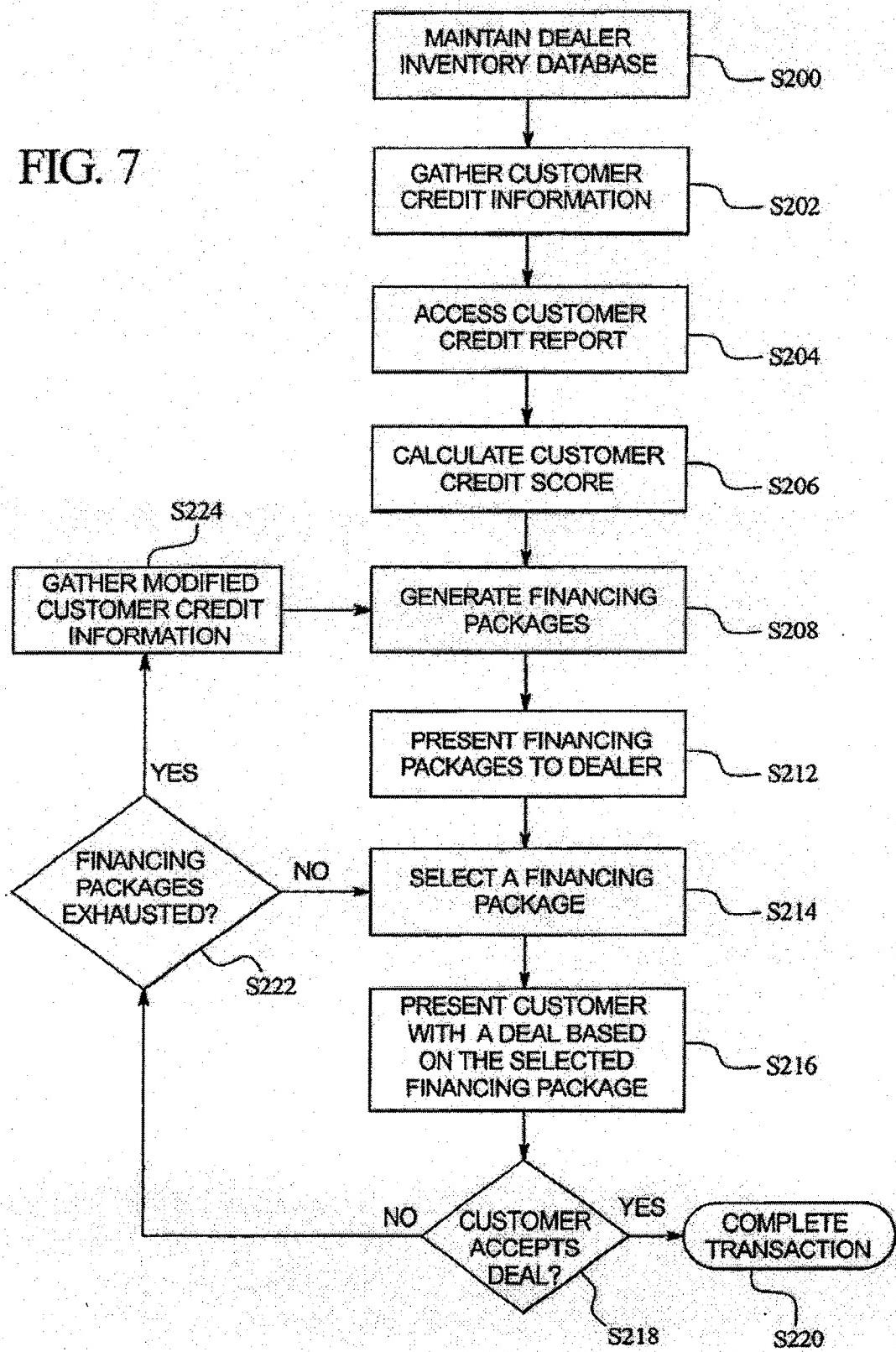
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FIG. 7



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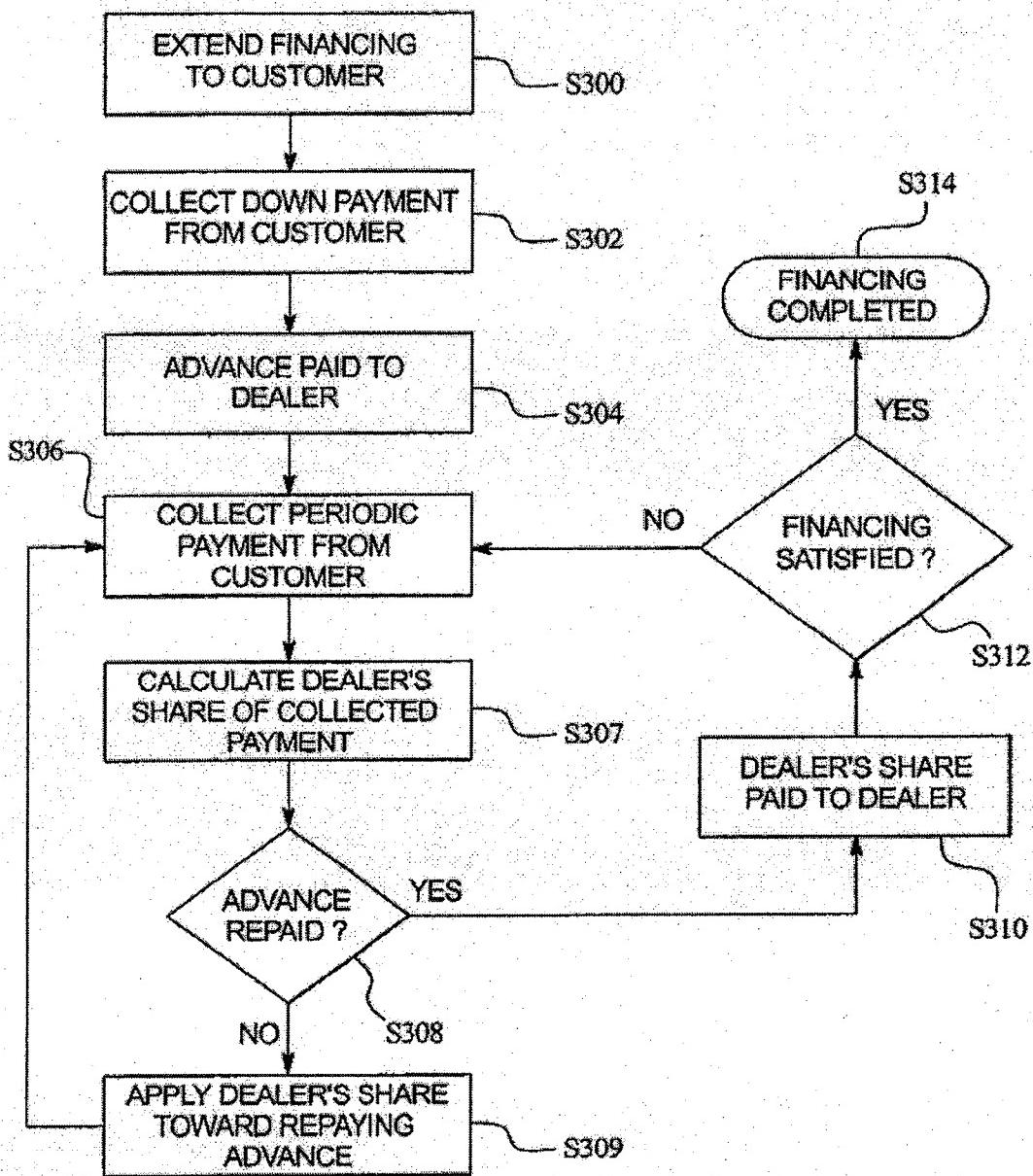


FIG. 8

U.S. Patent

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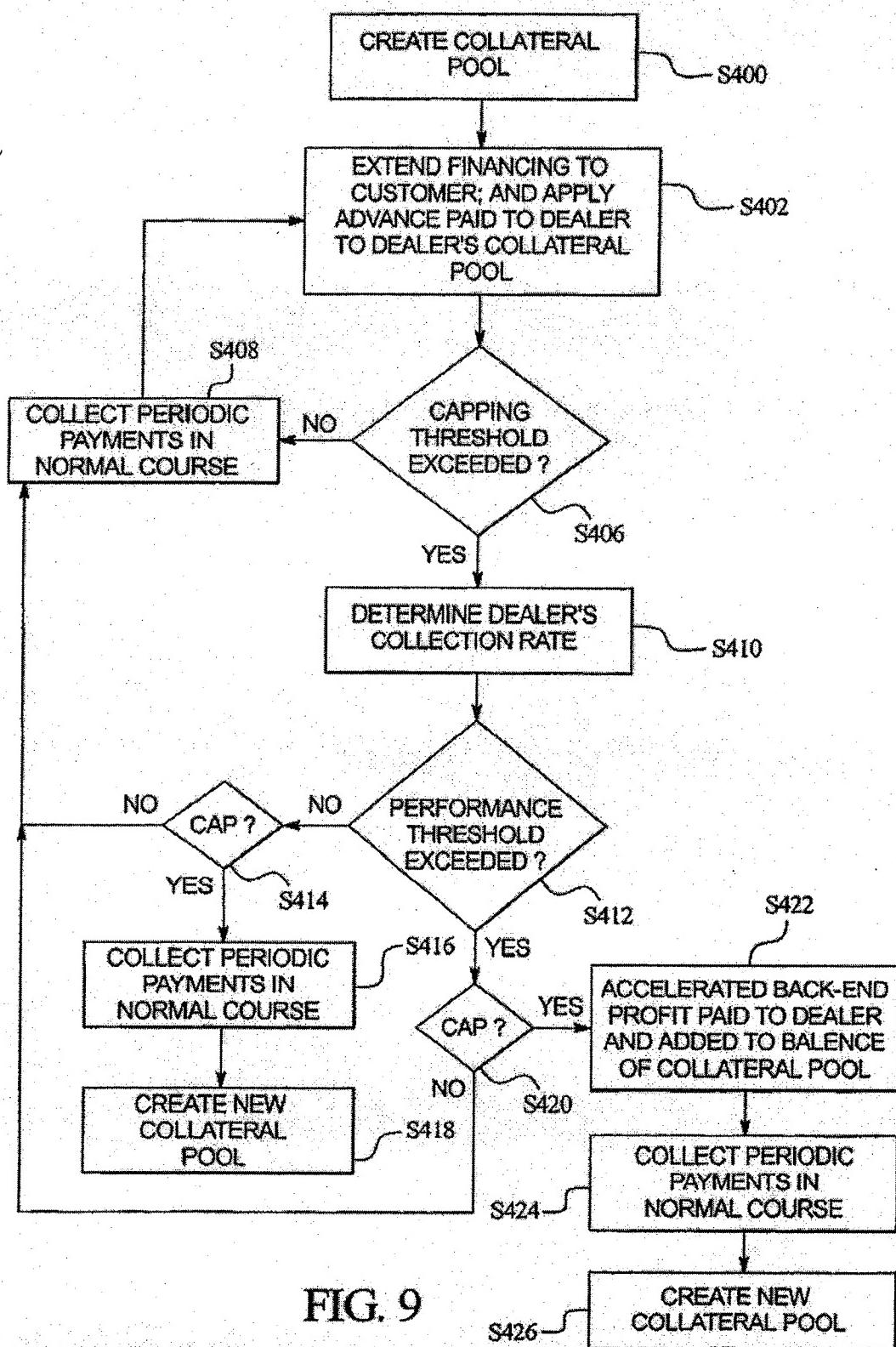


FIG. 9

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1

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING FINANCING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for facilitating the purchase of products on credit and a system for implementing such a method. An embodiment of the invention may be employed in the sale of automobiles and other vehicles. It should be noted, however, that the invention is not limited to vehicle sales only, and may also be applied to the sale of any products for which a customer desires to finance the transaction. Nonetheless, because vehicle sales represent a large segment of the consumer credit market and because vehicle sales represent an ideal setting for implementing the present invention, the invention will be described herein in the context of providing customer financing of automotive and other vehicle sales. In particular, the method and system of the present invention are especially well adapted for generating financing opportunities for customers having poor credit histories, providing relief from the arduous approval process currently in place for such customers.

Under present methods for selling cars and trucks, a customer typically enters onto a dealer's lot, identifies a particular make and model he or she is interested in, or identifies a specific vehicle on the lot which he or she desires to purchase. The customer will typically negotiates a price with one of the dealer's salespeople, and the salesperson attempts to arrange financing for the transaction. In some cases, especially those cases where the customer has a poor credit history, arranging financing may be the most difficult aspect of concluding a sale.

The financing process begins with the salesperson sitting down with the customer and completing a credit application. This involves receiving detailed financial information from the customer, including, among other information, the customer's Social Security number, annual income, current obligations, and so forth. The application typically also includes the price of the vehicle which the customer is attempting to purchase, the amount of the down payment the customer is able to pay toward the purchase, and in some cases the dealer's cost in obtaining the vehicle or some other indication of the market value of the vehicle. Once the application is completed, the salesperson sends the application to a lending institution for approval. In most cases the application is sent to the lender via facsimile.

Upon receiving the credit application, an agent of the lending institution evaluates the application and makes a decision as to whether the lender will extend credit to the customer for the purchase of the desired vehicle. In making this decision the agent typically pulls a credit report on the customer from one of the national credit bureaus and scores the customer based on his credit history. Because they represent a higher risk of non-payment, customers having poor credit histories typically will be charged a higher interest rate, or will be required to pay a larger down payment, or will be otherwise limited in the amount of financing for which they will be approved. In some cases, the customer may be rejected outright and the lending institution will refuse to finance a particular transaction. In either case, whether the financing institution agrees to finance the transaction or refuses to do so, the agent judging the application notifies the dealer's sales person of his or her decision, typically via return fax.

In the case that the financing institution agrees to extend financing, the transaction proceeds. The customer pays the

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dealer the down payment and signs a note promising the dealer to repay the balance with interest over time. Typically the dealer then assigns the note to the party extending the financing for an agreed upon amount. Normally the balance is to be paid in a series of monthly payments continuing until a total payment amount has been paid off. The dealer keeps the down payment and the lender pays the dealer the balance of the sale price. Thus, the dealer realizes an immediate profit equal to the sale price minus the dealer's cost for the vehicle. The financing institution, meanwhile holds the note and profits from the interest paid on the obligation extended to the customer. Alternatively, the financing institution may sell the note to another investor in order to receive a more immediate return. The customer gets the car.

If, however, the financing institution rejects the obligation application, the salesperson's work (and the customer's for that matter) begins in earnest. Obviously, the salesperson would like to complete the sales transaction despite the lender's initial rejection. At this point a number of options are available in order to rescue the deal. The salesperson can "shop the application around," sending the application to other lending institutions, some having less restrictive lending policies, or some who specialize in lending to sub-prime applicants, and the like. This option requires faxing the application to the additional lenders, waiting for the lenders to evaluate the application, and receiving the additional lenders' responses. This takes more time, preventing the salesperson from helping other customers and delaying the customer at the dealership. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that other lending institutions will agree to underwrite the transaction. Thus, after expending significant time and effort to apply to other lenders, the application may nonetheless end up being rejected.

Another option at this point is to alter the terms of the deal. The customer may agree to pay a higher down payment, thereby reducing the amount financed, the salesperson may agree to lower the price of the vehicle, again lowering the amount financed, or the customer and the salesperson may agree to work with a different less expensive vehicle. Pursuing any of these options requires changing the credit application to reflect the changes made in the sales deal, and requires resubmission of the application to one or more lending institutions for approval. Again, the modified credit application may be accepted or rejected. If rejected in this second round, further negotiations and changes may be necessary and the process may be repeated any number of times until finally a vehicle is found having a price at which the customer's down payment is sufficient and for which a financing company is willing to lend the balance. After much effort a sale may then be completed.

As the preceding discussion makes clear, the present way of negotiating financing, especially with high risk borrowers, is labor intensive, difficult, and inefficient. One of the reasons for this is that the dealer does not know up front how much money a lender will be willing to lend on a particular vehicle to a particular customer. Thus, the vehicles which a dealer presents to a customer, and the price at which the dealer offers the vehicle is completely unrelated to the decision as to whether financing will be made available to a particular customer on the desired vehicle. Only after several iterations of trial and error may a realistic transaction be arrived at, with each failed iteration wasting a significant amount of time for both the salesperson and the customer. Such inefficiency ultimately cuts into the dealer's profits. Therefore, it is highly desirable that a new method be developed for generating financing packages for financing the sale of vehicles and other products requiring a large up

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front investment from the consumer. A system for implementing such a method is also desired.

Ideally, a new method of generating financing packages would take into account a dealer's entire inventory, and generate financing options for each item of inventory. According to such a method, some such financing options may or may not be profitable for the dealer to enter into. The system for implementing the method may then identify which transactions are profitable and which are not, and a dealer's salesperson may choose to present transactions to a customer based on which transactions are the most profitable. In the event that no financing packages are generated which are acceptable to both the dealer and the customer, an improved system should allow for updated input data to be entered, and quickly recalculate financing packages based on the updated data. Furthermore, an improved method of generating financing packages would involve the dealer in the payment collection process, creating an additional profit source for the dealer. Such a method and a system must be flexible so that the impact of changes in the input data, such as changing the amount of the down payment, lowering the price of the product, and so forth, may be quickly and easily taken into account and reflected in the financing packages generated for the various items in the dealer's inventory.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a system and method for providing financing to the customers of a merchant to allow the customers to purchase products from the merchant's inventory. The system, implementing the inventive method, generates prospective financing packages for every item in the dealer's inventory. An advantage of the present invention is that it may easily identify profitable financing packages so that the merchant may determine which inventory items he or she is willing to sell to the customer on credit. A feature of the present invention is that financing packages generated according to the invention involve the merchant dealer in the payment collection process, thereby creating an additional profit source for the merchant. Among the advantages of the present invention it is that input data which determine the terms of the financing packages, such as a payment amount, may be altered, and new financing packages created based on the new data, so that many different financing options may be quickly and efficiently explored.

According to an embodiment of the invention, a method of providing financing for the purchase of products from a merchant or dealer is provided. Following the method, a database of the dealer's inventory is maintained. The inventory database includes records for a number of products in the dealer's inventory. Each product has a dealer cost associated with the product, and a sale price at which the dealer desires to sell the product. The method further includes the steps of gathering information from the customer, including a down payment amount which the customer has available to pay towards the purchase of a product, and calculating a credit score for the customer based at least in part on the information gathered from the customer. Additional steps include determining an advance amount to be paid to the dealer for each individual product in the dealer inventory in the event that that particular product is sold to the customer and calculating a front-end profit to be realized by the dealer for the sale each individual product in the event the particular product is sold. The front-end profits based on the dealer costs associated with the individual products, the advance amount determined for each individual product, and the down payment amount. Finally, the method includes the step of presenting a financing package to the dealer for each

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individual product in the dealer's inventory, allowing the dealer to selectively present financing and purchase options to the customer.

An additional feature of the inventive method is that monthly payments collected from the customer is satisfaction of the amount financed are shared with the dealer. Initially the dealer's share of the collected payments is applied to pay off the amount advanced to the dealer. Thereafter, the dealer's share of collected payments provide an additional profit source to the dealer. The method further includes provisions for accelerating the payment of such back-end profits to the dealer.

The present invention further encompasses a system for providing guaranteed financing for the customers of a merchant or dealer allowing the customer to purchase a product from an inventory of a dealer. The system includes a network, a database configured to store the inventory of a dealer, a server configured to access the database and a user terminal adapted to accept credit information from a customer. The user terminal is adapted to transmit and receive credit information and processing commands to and from the server over the network. The server and database are further adapted to calculate a credit score for customers based on a customer's credit report and other credit information. The system calculates a front-end profit for each of the items in the database based on the customer's credit score and the dealer costs associated with each item. The server is also configured to transmit financing options to the user terminal be displayed for the dealer. The dealer may then present financing options to the customer for the purchase of at least one item from the dealer's inventory. The financing options transmitted to the dealer include the dealer's front-end profit, based on the down payment an advance paid to the dealer, and the dealer's costs associated with each item. The financing options also include the dealer's estimated back-end profits based on the dealer's share of collected payments received from the customer in satisfaction for the amount financed.

By employing the present invention, a merchant or dealer is presented with financing packages for every product in his or her inventory. The financing packages are presented in a manner in which the dealer may quickly determine which financing packages are the most advantageous, and may direct the customer toward the purchase of the products associated with the most desirable financing packages. Furthermore, input data may be easily changed to rapidly generate new prospective financing packages in order to generate packages that may be more appealing to the customer. The ability to recalculate financing packages based on altered input data greatly reduces the time required to arrive at acceptable financing terms.

Additional features and advantages of the present invention are described in, and will be apparent from, the following Detailed Description of the Invention and the figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a system for providing financing toward the purchase of a product by a customer from a merchant.

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a screen for entering vehicle information into an inventory data base;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a screen for updating vehicle information previously entered into a database;

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a screen for displaying vehicle data records stored in a database;

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating a credit application page;

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FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating a screen for displaying financing packages;

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating a method for providing guaranteed financing towards the purchase of a vehicle by a customer from a dealer;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating a method for extending financing and collecting and dispersing received payments according to the present invention; an embodiment of a basic financing stage of a completed transaction for the purchase of a vehicle by a customer.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating a method of accelerating the payment of back-end profits to the dealer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a system and method for providing financing toward the purchase of a product by a customer from a merchant. In an embodiment, the system and method for providing financing are configured to ensure that at least one financing package is made available to every customer who desires to finance the purchase of an item from the merchant. It is possible that the financing packages generated according to the present system and method will include provisions that are not acceptable to the merchant, and the merchant may decide not to extend financing to a particular customer. However, this decision rests with the merchant. The present system and method guarantee that financing packages, attractive or otherwise, will be made available for all of the merchant's customers.

An embodiment of the system and method of the present invention is directed toward providing financing for the purchase vehicles from a dealer. This particular embodiment will be described in detail below, however, it should be noted that the system and method of the present invention may also be applied toward the financing of other products which are commonly purchased on credit.

FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of a system 100 according to an embodiment of the invention, wherein financing is to be provided towards the purchase of a vehicle by a customer from an automobile dealer. The system 100 includes a dealer terminal 102, a credit processing server 104, and a financing package generation unit 105 which includes a credit processing database 106, and a calculation unit 108. A credit bureau 110 is also shown. The credit bureau 110 is operated by a third party and is not, strictly speaking, part of the system 100. However, as will be described below, the interaction between the calculation unit 108 and the credit bureau 110 is integral to the operation of the system 100. Therefore the credit bureau has been included with the system 100 shown in FIG. 1.

In the embodiment shown, the dealer terminal 102 is connected to the credit processing server 104 via a network 103, such as for example, the Internet. Thus, the dealer, or a sales agent associated with the dealer, may communicate with the credit processing server 104 using a common Internet web browser running on the dealer terminal 102. The dealer communicates with the credit processing server 104 via the dealer terminal 102 to perform a variety of tasks related to procuring financing for potential customers. For example, the dealer may use the dealer terminal to maintain a database of all vehicles available for sale in the dealer's inventory. The dealer may also use the dealer terminal 102 to submit customer credit applications to the credit processing server 104 for processing.

The credit processing server 104 is also connected to the financing package generation unit 105. The credit process-

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ing database and the calculation unit 108 interact with one another and exchange data to generate financing packages on request from the dealer, based on data supplied by the dealer through the credit processing server 104, and inventory data stored in the credit processing database 106 itself. The connection between the credit processing server 104 and the financing package generation unit 105 may also be provided by a public network such as the Internet, or by a private network.

10 The credit processing server 104 provides an interface between the user and the financing package generating unit 105. Various web pages are transmitted from the credit processing 104 to the dealer terminal 102 over the network 103 to be displayed by the dealer's web browser. In most cases the web pages will include data fields in which the dealer may enter data to be sent to the credit processing server 104. The web pages may also include command options which allow the dealer to instruct the credit processing unit 104 to perform various functions. The credit processing server 104 in turn communicates data received from the user terminal 102 to the financing package generating unit 105 with instructions for processing the data. When appropriate, the financing package generating unit 105 returns processing results to the credit processing server 104 and the results are transmitted as web pages to the dealer terminal 102 for display by the dealer's web browser.

20 The credit processing database 106 is configured to store the dealer's entire inventory of vehicles. Individual records for each vehicle in the dealer's inventory are stored in the database. The records include information such as the vehicle identification number, the make and model of the vehicle, the color of the vehicle, the dealer's cost in obtaining and preparing the vehicle, the condition of the vehicle, the desired selling price, the length of time the vehicle has been in inventory, and other useful information.

30 The records stored in the database 106 may be entered and edited by the dealer from the dealer terminal 102. By selecting the appropriate options available on a credit processing home web page which has been transmitted from the credit processing server 104 to the dealer terminal 102 and which displayed by the dealer's web browser, the dealer may access and display a vehicle entry page for entering new vehicles into the database 106.

40 In order to access the vehicle entry page the dealer may be required to enter unique identifying information such as a user name and password. Based on the user name and password, credit processing server will access the appropriate database associated with the particular dealer in question. A sample of a vehicle entry page 120 is shown in FIG. 2. The vehicle entry page 120 includes fields for entering a stock number 122; a vehicle identification number (VIN) 124; the date on which the dealer purchased the vehicle 126; the vehicle color 128; and the mileage on the vehicle 130. By selecting the continue to add option 132, the dealer may access further pages for entering additional data related to the vehicle. In addition to adding new vehicles to the inventory database, the dealer may also access a vehicle update page 140 as shown in FIG. 3 in order to change or correct data corresponding to vehicles already entered into the database 106. Data fields that may be altered in the sample vehicle update page 140 include the stock number 142; the purchase date 144; the vehicle status 146; color 148; and mileage 150.

50 An example of a dealer's inventory stored in database 106 is shown at 160 in FIG. 4. As can be seen, the inventory includes a number of separate vehicle records 162. Each

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record includes specific information regarding each vehicle. Thus, the data fields displayed on the inventory page 160 include the stock number 164; the number of days the vehicle has been in inventory 166; the model year of the vehicle 168; the vehicle make 170; and model 172; the color of the vehicle 174; the number of miles on the vehicle 176; the typical retail price of a vehicle of the same make and model when clean 180; the retail average of such vehicles 182; the wholesale average of such a vehicle when clean 184; the wholesale average when the vehicle is in average condition 186; the wholesale average when in rough condition 188; the dealer cost for the vehicle 190; and the dealer's selling price 192.

In addition to maintaining the inventory database, the dealer may also use the dealer terminal 102 to enter a customer's financial data in order to generate financing packages for allowing the customer to purchase one of the dealer's vehicles on credit. Again, by selecting the appropriate options on a credit processing web page transmitted from the credit processing server 104 to the dealer terminal 102, a credit application page 200 such as that shown in FIG. 5 is sent from the credit processing server 104 to the dealer terminal 102. The application page includes a number of blank data fields for entering financial data about the customer. The data to be collected include personal information such as the customers social security number 202; date of birth 204; last name 206; first name 208; and middle initial 210. Address information to be gathered includes street number 212; street name 214; street type 216 (i.e. avenue, lane, etc.); apartment number 218; post office box 220; city 222; state 224; zip code 226 and e-mail address 230. A field 232 is also provided for identifying the dealer's sales person who is responsible for the transaction. Additional financial data to be collected from the customer include the number of years 236 and months 238 the customer has lived at his or her current address; whether the customer rents or owns his or her residence 240; the customer's current rent or mortgage payment; a cash down payment amount the customer can put down toward the purchase 244; a gross trade-in value 246 if the customer is trading-in another vehicle; a pay-off for the trade-in 248; a net trade-in 250; and a total down payment 252.

When all of the data have been entered into the application page, the application data are transmitted to the credit processing server 104 for processing. The credit processing server 104 accesses the credit processing database 106, and the database 106 shares information with the calculation unit in order to generate financing packages for every vehicle in the dealer's inventory.

The calculation unit 108 receives the customer's financial data and pulls a credit report on the customer from the credit bureau 110. The credit report is received from the credit bureau electronically, and the calculation unit 108 parses the received data into a format that can be used for calculating a credit score for the customer. The credit score is based on a number of factors including the customer's credit history, income, current obligations, and the like. The financing package generating unit 105 uses the customer's credit score, the inventory data stored in the credit processing database 106, and financial data from the credit application 200 to generate financing packages for each vehicle in the dealer's inventory. These financing packages are then transmitted to the dealer terminal 102 for display by the dealer's web browser. Sample financing packages 300 for a small number of vehicles are shown in FIG. 6. The financing packages presented to the merchant are customized for the individual customer for each individual product in the

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merchant's inventory. As will be described in more detail below, the financing packages are displayed in a manner such that the dealer is able to quickly surmise which financing packages are financially attractive the dealer may then steer the customer toward purchasing a vehicle which may be financed on terms that will be most profitable to the dealer. Conveniently, the financing package display screen is provided with sorting options 334, 336 and 338 which allow the dealer to customize the manner in which the financing packages are displayed. Another important feature of the system is that financing packages that may violate certain lending criteria of the lender. It identifies for example, the down payment amount may not meet the minimum percentage of the total sale price required by the lender, or the monthly payments may exceed a predefined maximum payment threshold. Thus, green 332 and yellow 334 indicators are provided to indicate which packages are valid and which are not, respectively.

The financing packages 300 generated by the system of the present invention and displayed in FIG. 6 differ from prior art financing packages. According to prior art financing transactions, the dealer's involvement in the financing transaction ends nearly immediately upon completing the sale of the vehicle. The dealer keeps the customer's down payment and the customer signs a note promising to repay the balance. The dealer immediately assigns the note to the party providing financing, and the party providing the financing agrees to pay the dealer an agreed upon amount in exchange for the customer's obligation. The dealer has no further interest in prior art financing transactions. It is then up to the party who extended the financing to collect monthly payments from the customer in satisfaction of the obligation amount covering the balance of the sale price and any interest that accrues on the balance. According to the present invention, on the other hand, the dealer remains a party to the financing transaction even after the sale of the vehicle is complete. This is accomplished by granting the dealer a stake in the payments collected from the customer in payment of the outstanding obligation.

According to the financing packages 300 of the present invention, the customer agrees to purchase a vehicle at a set price. The customer pays the agreed upon down payment and agrees to pay the balance of the sale price with interest in a series of monthly payments over an extended period of time. The party extending the financing meanwhile agrees to pay the dealer an advance amount when the sale is complete. The party extending financing to the customer further agrees to pay the dealer a share of the monthly payments collected from the customer. Thus, the financing package of the present invention include a dealer front-end profit at the time of sale and a back-end profit based on future collected payments.

The front-end profit is the actual profit that the dealer realizes immediately upon closing a sale with the customer. The front-end profit is based on the amount of the down payment paid by the customer, the advance amount that the party providing the financing agrees to pay to the dealer in the event of a sale, and the dealer's costs associated with obtaining and preparing the vehicle being sold, taxes, service fees and the like. Put simply, the front-end profit, is equal to the down payment amount plus the advance amount minus the dealer's costs.

The back-end profits are generated by the monthly payments received from the customer in satisfaction for the outstanding obligation. According to the present invention the dealer receives a share of all customer payments received. In an embodiment of the invention the dealer

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receives 80% of collected payments and the party providing the financing retains 20%. Initially, the dealer's share of the received payments is credited against the amount advanced by the party financing the transaction at the time of the sale. Therefore, the dealer's back-end profits are reduced by the amount of the advance, the part servicing fee, as well as any out of pocket costs incurred by the party providing financing in collecting the fee. A total payment amount can be calculated by multiplying the customer's monthly payment amount by the total number of payments to be received. Thus, the dealer's back-end profits may be estimated by multiplying the total payment amount by the dealer's percentage share of collections and subtracting the advance amount. This amount assumes that all payments will be received. A more realistic estimate of the dealer's back-end profit may be arrived at by further multiplying the total payment amount by an expected payment collection rate.

The amount of money the customer has available for a down payment is determined by the customer. The vehicle costs and the sale price are determined by the dealer. Finally, the advance amount is determined by the party extending financing based on the customer's credit score, the dealership's past collection history, the particular vehicle being considered and other factors. All of these factors are known or may be calculated at the time the financing packages are generated. Thus, each financing package 300 displayed in FIG. 6 includes the selling price 312; the down payment percentage 314, the advance amount 316; the dealer's cost 318; the dealer's front-end profit 320; the dealer's estimated back-end profit 322; the customer's monthly payment amount 324; and the total number of monthly payments 326. Additional information displayed includes the dealer's stock number 302; the number of days in inventory 304; model year 306; the model name 308; and the color 310. Therefore, all aspects of the financing packages, including the dealer's front-end profits and estimated back-end profits can be determined up-front.

In an embodiment of the system 100, the financing packages 300 displayed in FIG. 8 are transmitted from the credit processing server 104 to the dealer terminal 102 as a web page to be displayed by the dealer's web browser. The web page includes sorting commands 336, 338 and 340 which allow the dealer to control the order in which the financing packages 300 are displayed. For example, the dealer can choose to view financing packages for all vehicles, only those financing packages having a green indicator, or only financing packages with a yellow guarantee indicator. Financing packages can also be sorted by, for example, the year/model of the vehicle, the number of days the vehicle has been in stock, the up-front profit, and periodic payment. Further, the displayed information can be sorted in ascending or descending order. Thus, the dealer can quickly identify financing packages that are financially favorable to the dealer. Such information will help determine which financing packages the dealer decides to present to the customer. For example, the dealer may wish to present vehicles and their corresponding financing packages having the highest up front profits, or the dealer may attempt to move vehicles that have been in inventory for an extended period of time. Furthermore, if none of the financing packages are acceptable to the customer, new financing packages can be generated by altering the input data, such as by increasing the down payment amount or lowering the sale price.

In addition to the system 100 the present invention further encompasses a method of providing guaranteed financing for all of a dealer's potential customers. The inventive

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method is best understood with reference to the flowcharts shown in FIGS. 7, 8 and 9.

FIG. 7 shows a method of generating financing packages to be presented to a customer and entering into a financing agreement with the customer according to one of the financing packages presented. As shown in FIG. 7, the process begins at step S200 where the dealer creates and maintains a dealer inventory database (i.e., a database of each individual vehicle in the dealer's inventory). At step S202, the dealer gathers financial data from the customer. The data collected from the customer are entered into a credit application and the dealer submits the application. The credit information collected may include, for example, the customer's Social Security number and a down payment amount to be provided by the customer.

Next, a credit report for the customer is accessed at step S204, and a credit score is calculated at step S206. The credit score is based on the credit report and other data collected in step S202. At step S208 separate financing packages are generated for each vehicle in the dealer's inventory. The numerous financing packages are presented to the dealer at step S212 in a manner which allows the dealer to quickly ascertain which packages are most financially advantageous, thereby facilitating selection of a desirable financing package in step S214. The selected package is then presented to the customer in step S216.

At step S218, the customer decides whether or not to accept the financing package presented by the dealer. If the customer accepts the deal, the method proceeds to step S220 where the transaction is completed. If, on the other hand, the customer does not accept the deal but is interested in exploring other options, a determination is made at step S222 whether all of the financing packages which the dealer is willing to extend to the customer have been exhausted. If they have not been, process flow returns to step S214 where the dealer may select a different financing package on another vehicle to present to the customer in step S216. In this manner all financing options on all vehicles may be explored. If it is determined at step S222 that the dealer has presented all of the financing packages he or she is willing to present, the process flow proceeds to step S224. In this step the dealer may modify portions the customer's credit information on which the original financing packages were based. Typically this step will amount to increasing the down payment amount the customer is willing to put down toward the vehicle. The modified credit information is submitted and the method returns to step S208 where new financing packages reflecting the altered input data are generated for each vehicle. Steps S212, 214, 216 and 218 are then repeated until a financing deal is reached, or until all other options have been exhausted.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart depicting the process for extending financing according to the present invention once financing package and vehicle have been agreed upon. Financing is extended to the customer in step S300. Thus, the customer takes possession of the vehicle without paying the full purchase price to the dealer, but only the down payment amount. The dealer collects and keeps the agreed upon down payment for himself or herself. At step S304, the advance amount is paid by the party providing the financing to the dealer as agreed upon under the terms of the financing package. Thereafter the customer makes periodic payments in satisfaction of the obligation owed. Preferably payments from all of the dealer's customers on outstanding obligations are made on a monthly basis. Such payments are collected from the customers at step S306. At step S307, the dealer's share of the periodic payments collected at step S306 is

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calculated. In an embodiment of the invention, the dealer's share of the collected payments is 80%. Next, a determination is made at step S308 as to whether or not the advances paid to the dealer at step S304 for each transaction have been fully offset by the dealer's share of the customer's monthly payments that have been received to date on all transactions entered by the dealer. If the advances have not been fully repaid, the dealer's share of the received payments as calculated in step S307 are applied toward the balance of the advances at step S309. In other words, the balance of the amount advanced is reduced by an amount equal to the dealer's share of the received payments. After applying the dealer's share toward repaying the advances at step S309, the process flow proceeds back to step S306 where the next periodic payment is collected from the customer.

On the other hand, if it is determined at step S308 that the advances have been fully offset by the dealer's share of collected payments, then the entire dealer's share of the monthly payments collected in step S306 is paid to the dealer at step S310. Thus, after the advance amount has been offset, the dealer's share of the monthly payments represents additional back-end profit realized by the dealer. After the dealer's share has been paid to the dealer at step S310, a determination is made at step S312 as to whether or not the total payment amount has been received and the obligation has been satisfied. If future periodic payments remain uncollected under the terms of the transaction, the process flow proceeds back to step S306 where the next periodic payment is collected from the customer. If it is determined at step S312 that the terms of the transaction have in fact been satisfied, the process flow proceeds to step S314 and the financing transaction is completed.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating an embodiment of the method of the present invention wherein payment of a portion of the dealer's estimated back-end profits is accelerated based on a satisfactory dealer collection rate. The process begins at step S400, where a collateral pool is created. The collateral pool is an accounting construction in which the advances paid to a dealer for a number of financing transactions are grouped together in a single account, or "pool", as will be described below, a single dealer may have a number of active collateral pools.

At step S402, financing is extended to a customer of the dealer in furtherance of the sale of a vehicle. The advance amount is paid to the dealer and added to the balance of the collateral pool. Thereafter, periodic payments are collected from the customer in the normal course, in satisfaction of the obligation granted to the customer (see steps S306-S314 in FIG. 8). At step S406, a determination is made as to whether or not the number of transactions in the collateral pool exceeds a capping threshold. The capping threshold is a predefined number of financing transactions that the dealer must have closed in which the advance amount has been applied to the collateral pool in order for the dealer to be eligible for capping the pool and receiving accelerated back-end payments. In an embodiment of the invention, the capping threshold is set at 100 financing transactions. If at step 406 it is determined that the number of transactions does not exceed the capping threshold, the process flow proceeds to step S408 where periodic payments for all of the transactions in the collateral pool continue to be collected in the normal course.

If it is determined at step S406 that the number of transactions does in fact exceed the capping threshold, the dealer's collection rate is determined at step S410. According to an embodiment of the invention, the collection rate is determined by calculating the percentage of the total amount

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of periodic payments collected for all of the dealer's transaction across all of the dealer's collateral pools for the previous nine months versus the total amount of periodic payments due for the same period. Once the calculation rate has been calculated, a determination is made at step S412 as to whether or not the collection rate exceeds a predefined performance threshold. Again, in an embodiment of the invention, the preferred performance threshold is a collection rate of 80% or higher. If the collection rate does not exceed the performance threshold, the dealer must choose whether or not to cap the collateral pool at step S414. If, at step S414, the dealer chooses not to cap the collateral pool, the process flow proceeds back to step S408 where periodic payments for all of the transactions in the collateral pool continue to be collected in the normal course, and additional financing transactions may be added to the pool as step S402 may be repeated. The dealer may choose not to cap the collateral pool, for example, in an attempt to raise the collection rate above the performance threshold. In order to qualify for accelerated back-end payments at a later date. Alternately, even if the dealer's collection rate does not meet the desired collection rate performance threshold, the dealer may nonetheless choose to cap the collateral pool at step S414. In this case, the process flow proceeds onto step S416 where periodic payments for the transactions in the collateral pool are again collected in the normal course. However, the advances from future financing transactions will be applied to a new collateral pool as indicated in step S418.

Returning to step S412, if the number of transactions applied to the collateral pool exceeds the capping threshold, and if the dealer's collection rate exceed the desired performance threshold, the dealer may choose to cap the pool at step S420 in order to receive accelerated back-end payments. If the dealer chooses not to cap the collateral pool at step S420, the process flow proceeds back to step S408 where periodic payments for the transactions in the collateral pool are collected in the normal course. However, if the dealer does choose to cap the collateral pool at step S420 the dealer is eligible to receive an accelerated back-end payment at step S422. In an embodiment of the invention, the amount of the accelerated back-end profit is equal to 15% of the expected back-end profit. This amount is advanced directly to the dealer, and is added to the outstanding balance of the collateral pool. At step S424, periodic payments continue to be collected for all transactions in the collateral pool, in the normal course until the total payments for all of the transactions have been received. At step S426, the dealer may create a new collateral pool for future transactions.

It should be understood that various changes and modifications to the presently preferred embodiments described herein will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention and without diminishing its intended advantages. It is therefore intended that such changes and modifications be covered by the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method for providing a financing source to a customer to purchase a product selected from an inventory of products, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving information related to a database of a dealer's inventory, wherein the dealer's inventory includes a plurality of products, each product having a dealer cost associated therewith and a sale price at which the dealer desires to sell the product;
receiving information from the customer including a down payment amount which the customer has available for a down payment towards the purchase of a product;

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calculating a credit score for the customer based at least in part on the information gathered from the customer; determining an advance amount to be paid to the dealer from the financing source for each individual product in the dealer inventory in the event that that particular product is sold to the customer;

calculating a front-end profit to be realized by the dealer for each individual product in the dealer inventory based on the dealer cost associated with each individual product, the advance amount determined for each individual product, and the down payment amount; and presenting a financing package to the dealer for each individual product in the dealer's inventory for immediate offer for sale to the customer.

2. The method of providing financing of claim 1 wherein the financing package is automatically recalculated to produce a new financing package for an item and transmitted to the user terminal for immediate offer for sale to the customer.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the financing package includes the sale price, the down payment amount, an amount financed, an interest rate, a total payment amount, and a monthly payment amount to be paid by the customer until the total payment amount has been paid.

4. The method of claim 3 further comprising the step of collecting monthly payments from the customer in the monthly payment amount and paying a fraction of the collected monthly payments to the dealer.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the fraction of received payments paid to the dealer is 80%.

6. The method of claim 4 further comprising the step of applying the fraction of the collected monthly payments paid to the dealer to offset the advance amount paid to the dealer at the time the product was sold.

7. The method of claim 4 further comprising the steps of providing financing to a plurality of customers for the purchase of a plurality of products from the dealer, and applying the advance amount from each transaction to a collateral pool, whereby the fraction of the collected payments from each customer is applied to offset a total amount advanced for all transactions.

8. The method of claim 7 further comprising the step of capping the collateral pool after a fixed number of financing transactions have been entered such that advances paid to the dealer for financing transactions entered after the collateral pool has been capped are applied to a second collateral pool.

9. The method of claim 8 further comprising the steps of: at a predefined time after the first collateral pool has been capped determining a collection rate of monthly payments received for all financing transactions entered by the dealer; and

issuing a payment to the dealer in an amount equal to a percentage of the fraction of the collected monthly payments to be paid to the dealer multiplied by an amount expected to be collected from all of the transactions, when the collection rate exceeds a pre-defined threshold.

10. The method of claim 1 further comprising the steps of: providing a user terminal for entering the customer information;

providing a server connected to the user terminal via a network, and having access to the dealer inventory database; and

configuring the server to receive the customer information from the user terminal, to access the dealer inventory

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database, to generate the financing packages for each individual product in the dealer's inventory based on the customer information and the inventory data stored in the database, and to transmit the financial packages to the user terminal over the network for display on the user terminal.

11. The method of claim 10 further comprising the steps of sorting the financing packages displayed on the user terminal according to a selectable criteria.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the selectable criteria is selected from the group consisting of: cost; time in inventory; selling price; front-end profit; and back-end profit.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein the dealer's inventory comprises a plurality of vehicles.

14. A system for providing guaranteed financing to a customer for allowing the customer to purchase a product from an inventory of a dealer, the system comprising:

a financing package generating unit including a database configured to store the inventory of the dealer including a plurality of individually priced items, and a calculation unit;

a user terminal adapted to accept credit information from the customer and further adapted to transmit the credit information over a network; and

a server configured to receive credit information through the network, and to access the financing package generating unit, which retrieves a credit report related to the customer, and calculates a credit score for the customer based on the credit report and the credit information, the financing package generating unit further generating financing packages for each of the individually priced items in the database, the financing packages including a front-end profit calculated based on the credit score, payment of an advance amount to the dealer in furtherance of the sale, and dealer costs, the server being further configured to transmit the financing packages to the user terminal for presentation to the dealer for immediate offer for sale to the customer.

15. The system for providing guaranteed financing as claimed in claim 14, wherein the user terminal is further adapted to process a sale of an approved product to the customer, wherein the approved product is selected from the individually priced items in the inventory for which financing options are displayed on the user terminal, and wherein processing the sale includes accepting a down payment amount from the customer and extending financing to the customer.

16. The system for providing guaranteed financing as in claim 14, wherein the financing packages are automatically recalculated to produce a new financing package for an item and transmitted to the user terminal for immediate offer for sale to the customer.

17. The system for providing guaranteed financing as claimed in claim 14, wherein the server is further configured to collect periodic payments from the customer in satisfaction of the financing extended to the customer.

18. The system for providing guaranteed financing as claimed in claim 17, wherein the dealer receives a share of the payments collected from the customer.

19. The system for providing guaranteed financing as claimed in claim 18, wherein the share received by the dealer is 80%.

20. The system for providing guaranteed financing as claimed in claim 19, wherein the share received by the dealer is applied to offset the amount of the advance paid to the dealer.

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21. The system for providing guaranteed financing as claimed in claim 18, wherein the server is further adapted to calculate the dealer's back-end profits based on estimated collection rates of the periodic payments and to process a payment of the back-end profits to the dealer, wherein the back-end profits are the dealer's share of collected payments received after the advance has been fully offset.

22. The system of claim 14, wherein the user terminal is capable of sorting the financing packages according to a selectable criteria.

23. The system of claim 22, wherein the selectable criteria is selected from the group consisting of: cost; time in inventory; selling price; front-end profit; and back-end profit.

24. The system for providing guaranteed financing as claimed in claim 14, wherein the inventory of the dealer comprises a plurality of vehicles.

25. A system for generating financing packages provided by a financing party, for a customer purchase of a product from a dealer's inventory of a plurality of products, the system comprising:

a database for storing information related to products in the dealer's inventory including a dealer cost associated with each product;

a user terminal, communicatively coupled to said database, for receiving financial information about the customer in relation to said products; and

a server having access to the data in the database adapted to communicate with the user terminal over a network, whereby the financial information about the customer may be transmitted to the server,

the server generating a financing package for each product in the dealer's inventory and transmit financing terms for each financing package to the user terminal via the network for presentation to the user for immediate purchase, wherein the server is further configured such that the financing terms of each financing package include an advance amount to be paid to the dealer by said financing party if the customer purchases the product associated with the financing package.

26. The system of claim 25 wherein the server is configured such that the financing terms transmitted to the dealer include the dealer's costs associated with the product, a final sale price, an advance amount to be paid to the dealer by a party providing the financing, a down payment amount to be paid by the customer, a front end profit to be realized by the dealer at the time of sale of the product, a total amount financed, an interest rate, a total payment amount, and a back-end profit to be realized by the dealer if the customer repays the total payment amount.

27. The system of claim 25 wherein the server is configured to pull a credit report on the customer, and calculate a credit score based on data contained in the credit report and the financial information provided by the customer.

28. The system of claim 25 wherein the server is configured to automatically recalculate the financing package to produce a new financing package for an item and transmitted to the user terminal for immediate offer for sale to the customer.

29. The system of claim 25 wherein the advance amount is calculated on credit risk factors associated with the customer, contract variables related to the product, and historical collection data for past financing transactions entered into by the dealer.

30. The system of claim 25 wherein the dealer's inventory comprises a plurality of vehicles.

31. The system of claim 25, further adapted to recalculate financing packages for each item in the dealer inventory based on updated customer data entered in the user terminal.

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32. The system of claim 25, wherein the user terminal is capable of sorting the financing packages according to a selectable criteria.

33. The system of claim 32, wherein the selectable criteria is selected from the group consisting of: cost; time in inventory; selling price; front-end profit; and back-end profit.

34. A method for a financing party to provide financing toward the purchase of a product by a customer from a merchant, the method comprising the steps of:

determining a down payment amount that the customer has available to pay toward the purchase of one or more of a merchant's products from an inventory database; determining a credit risk associated with the customer; determining an advance amount to be paid to the merchant by the financing party;

generating a financing package for each product in the merchant's inventory of products, the financing packages being based on each individual product, the down payment amount, the advance amount, and the credit risk associated with the customer; and

presenting the financing packages for each individual product to the merchant,

whereby the merchant may select one or more of the financing packages to present to the customer for immediate purchase.

35. The method of claim 34 wherein the merchant's inventory comprises a plurality of vehicles.

36. The method of claim 34 wherein the step of generating a financing package for each product in the merchant's inventory of products further comprises:

determining the merchant's costs associated with the product; and

determining a front-end profit that will be realized by the merchant if the product is sold and the sale is financed according to the financing package.

37. The method of claim 36 wherein the step of generating a financing package for each product in the merchant's inventory of products further comprises:

determining an interest rate based on the customer's credit risk;

calculating an amount financed from a sale price and the down payment amount;

calculating a total payment amount based on the amount financed, the interest rate, and a length of time over which the amount financed is to be repaid by the customer; and

estimating a back-end profit for the merchant based on the merchant receiving a percentage of the total payment amount to be paid by the customer.

38. The method of claim 37 wherein the step of estimating the back-end profit further comprises the step of estimating a percentage of the total payment amount the customer is likely to repay.

39. The system of claim 34 further comprising the step of enabling the merchant to sort the financing packages according to a selectable criteria.

40. The system of claim 39, wherein the selectable criteria is selected from the group consisting of: cost; time in inventory; selling price; front-end profit; and back-end profit.

41. A method that allows a dealer to offer a financing source to a customer to purchase a product selected from an inventory of products maintained by a dealer, the method comprising the steps of:

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accessing a database of the dealer's inventory, the dealer's inventory including a plurality of products, each product having a dealer cost associated therewith and a sale price at which the dealer desires to sell the product; calculating a credit score for the customer based at least in part on the information gathered from the customer; determining an advance amount to be paid to the dealer from the financing source for each individual product in the dealer's inventory in the event that that particular product is sold to the customer; calculating a front-end profit to be realized by the dealer for each individual product in the dealer's inventory based on the dealer cost associated with each individual

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product, the advance amount determined for each individual product, and the down payment amount; and generating a financing package to the dealer for each individual product in the dealer's inventory, wherein the financial package is sorted to present to the customer for immediate purchase.

42. The method of claim 41, wherein the selectable criteria is selected from the group consisting of: cost; time in inventory; selling price; front-end profit; and back-end profit.

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